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BOOK NOTES

CONSISTING OF

LITERARY GOSSIP, CRITICISMS OF BOOKS AND LOCAL HISTORICAL MATTERS CONNECTED WITH RHODE ISLAND.

VOL. XIX.

JANUARY TO DECEMBER INC., 1902.

PROVIDENCE:

SIDNEY S. RIDER.

1902.

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET, - - - - - - - - - *PROVIDENCE, R. I.*

Entered as Second class Matter, at the Providence, R. I. Post Office.

50 Cents per annum. Fortnightly. Single Copy 5 cents. | SATURDAY, JAN. 4, 1902. | Vol. 19. No. 1.

The writer has once upon an occasion shown the danger of a reliance upon the work of a former librarian of Brown University, R. A. Guild, as an authority for historical reference. Now he proposes to give another illustration. Thus he quotes Roger Williams:

"The truth is Chad Brown, that wise and godly soul (now with God), with myself brought the remaining aftercomers and the first twelve to a oneness by arbitration." (Guild's Manning and Brown University, 145).

This is what Roger Williams wrote:

"The truth is Chad Browne, a wise and godly soul (now with God), with myself brought the *murmuring* aftercomers, and the first *monopolizing* twelve, to a oneness by arbitration." (R. I. Hist. Tract, First Series, 14, p. 58).

The last form came from a copy of the answer of Roger Williams to the Declaration of William Harris. It was before the court or commissions which sat here in Providence in November, 1677. It was found among the manuscript papers of William Harris, which for many years were in possession of the late Chief Justice Brayton. Such has been the way in which for fifty years Rhode Island history has been manipulated by a great majority of those who have attempted to write concerning it both here and in Massachusetts. In 1853 James Savage wrote in his edition of Winthrop's history concerning one of Winthrop's misrepresentations: "When shall we have a true history of Rhode Island?" The question is still pertinent.

The editor of the *Journal* in an article Nov. 27th said: "It is impossible for *eight men out of ten* in this country" to buy a suit of winter clothing or an overcoat made of anything but shoddy, because when made out of wool such suits or overcoats would cost $50, or $60, or $75. The editor says: "The average laborer or the small salaried man is deprived by law from providing himself with warm, healthful, all wool clothing; he will be fortunate if he can make them last through one season." On the 28th November this same editor prints an article from the Washington *Star* which presents this pleasant prospect of what "confronts the householder of moderate means as winter approaches—the prices of all food stuffs are rising rapidly—the only remedy for the man in narrow circumstances is to be unusually careful of his expenditures, and to reckon upon a further increase in the cost of living this winter." Now

these truthful editors say concerning those immense increases in prices (a corner has increased the price of pork to the poor 50 per cent. within a month) that they *cannot be attributed to the workings of men, but are the direct result of a visitation of nature.*" Was the 20 per cent. increase in the price of kerosene oil due *to the act of God*, or a Rockefeller. Now, such are the conditions which have so quickly come from the great prosperity which has filled these papers. Eight of ten men throughout the country cannot buy a decent suit of clothes.

Such is the result of the tremendous prosperity which this newspaper is daily preaching. Of the 130 millions distributed in dividends in New York City on Wednesday, how much of it ever reached a really laboring man? Not one tenth of one cent.

"Faith Curist Concealed Six Cases of Small Pox.—Doctors Called in When One Patient Was Dying." The *Journal* prints the above as a huge heading, 2x6 inches. But it has carefully kept out of its columns the statement of the State Board of Health, Dr. Swarts, that many cases of small pox existed in Rhode Island during the nine months, Dec. 15, 1900, to Sept. 15, 1901, with not one fatal case save when a doctor was called. What fairness is there is such newspaper work as that? An honest judgment cannot be formed under anything which such a paper prints.

The Boston *Herald* Oct. 30 prints this:

"New York is to vote on a constitutional amendment at the coming election. The amendment prohibits the Legislature from passing hereafter any acts exempting property from

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TRANSACTS
GENERAL BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.

taxation in special instances. Under existing tax laws a large amount of property is exempted by classes.

"But there has grown up a baneful practice of logrolling through the Legislature specific acts exempting particular properties in special instances from the tax levy. It is said that since 1893 property amounting to $175,000,000 has been specially exempted in this way, a practice plainly unjust and pernicious, which ought to be summarily checked. This is the purpose of the amendment."

The next day it prints this: "The WORLD'S BIGGEST PAPER MILL. —The Portsmouth, N. H., City Council this evening exempted the White Mountain Paper Company from taxation for 10 years. The company has an option on 100 acres of land at Freeman's Point. The company claims it will roof in 20 acres, and will employ between 3000 and 4000 men, and will have the largest paper mill in the world.

"The company was recently organized in New Jersey with a capital of $25,000,000, and they own the James timber lands of this state, comprising over 400,000 acres. The capacity of the mill will be 500 tons of paper a day, of which 200 will be news and 300 book paper."

The *Herald* does not tell us how many newspapers are stockholders in this scheme to get out from under the Paper Trust.

The *Evening Post* recently printed this from Meriden, Conn.:

"The action of Meriden conforms to the growing disposition of Connecticut communities not to exempt new industrial corporations from taxation for a given period and not to abate the back taxes of embarrassed manufacturing concerns. The present belief in this state is that the practice of exemption or abatement is unjust to other taxpayers, and that desirable industries do not deed such props and favors."

Here in Rhode Island the General Assembly, a body which cannot levy a tax, is given by the Rhode Island

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court the power to exempt—not new enterprises, but old ones which have made for their owners millions of dollars. It is barefaced robbery legalized by the Legislature and the court.

Mr. Henry L. Greene in a recent paper gives a dramatic account of the naming of "Riverpoint," a manufacturing village in Warineck. The name "Frozen Pint" had long been applied to the locality. A festival was held at Odd Fellows Hall Jan. 18, 1855.

The orator of the evening, who was also the author of the chorus sung on that occasion, was Rev. Smith B. Goodenow, pastor of the Congregational Society at "the Pint." He despised the name both for its vulgarity and for its association with the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors, according to the tradition of its origin, and moreover, the newly established railroads, were wanting a name for their station in the village. The residents of the place, however, shook their heads in doubt when he conferred with them, and some asserted that he could never effect a change from the old name. Being a man of great persistency and full of mental resources he was all the more determined that the thing should be done. He devised the plan of having a public meeting and marked out a programme which was carried out with complete success. His address covered the history of the village from the building of the dam and factory, including the story of the workman's finding "the frozen pint," and at this part of his address at a signal from him a junk bottle suddenly rose having the words FROZEN PINT printed upon it. Pretending surprise he denounced it in dramatic terms and smashed it with a stout stick, then preceded by a few well chosen words, he caused by another signal a curtain to be drawn, which showed a sign bearing the new name RIVERPOINT, which had been previously adopted by the unanimous vote of the audience.

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A resolution was passed by the General Assembly giving $1500 to the representatives of two charitable institutions. A member of the General Assembly was given $400 or more for "services" in getting the resolution through. Another sum, now $2500, has been asked; on some quiet rainy day the deal will be made. The Constitution provides that a member of the General Assembly who does such work shall be expelled.

The chief use of newspapers to-day is to fool the people, for the pecuniary profit of liars and thieves. On the 16th December they began the circulation of a report from Gardiner, Me., ICE CROP SPOILED. This is merely engineering an increase in the price to those who use ice. It was done in the interest of the Ice Trust.

On the same day with the spoiled ice crop the papers undertake to scare with "A Scarcity of COAL in Providence." This is merely done in the interest of the Coal Trust.

On the same day the Boston *Herald* presents us with a charmingly written "editorial," SALT FAMINE IMMINENT.

Commenting editorially on the articles by Senator Beveridge, now appearing in The *Saturday Evening Post*, the December *Review of Reviews* says: "Any American who wishes to understand what the Russians are doing in Manchuria, and to grasp the matter so firmly and understandingly that he can shut his eyes and see it all, must read a series of papers from the pen of Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, now appearing in the *Saturday Evening Post*, of Philadelphia. Mr. Beveridge's first article in this series appeared on November 16. This energetic and brilliant young statesman, who took his seat in the Senate two years ago with a remarkable knowledge of the Philippine situation based upon several months of travel and study on the ground, has now been spending the half year since Congress adjourned in revisiting the far East, going this time by way of Europe, and crossing Siberia and Manchuria under circumstances which gave him an intimate acquaintance with the newest aspects of the expansion movements of the Russian empire. Hardly any other man in public life has Mr. Beveridge's power of vivid statement."

A drop of the mercury of 35 degrees is to many people a cause of positive misery, but this is purely a personal matter which can be averted by a little prudent foresight, and what might prove a misery turned to positive delight. Here is how it hap-

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pened at No. 73: The thermometer fairly shivered by the suddenness of the drop, but the beautiful frost-work on the window panes of the breakfast room filled every one of us with delight; the first thought of every one of us was that the Libbey Glass Company had sent from Toledo, O., one of its wonderful workmen to give us a surprise party for the new year. No man nor woman can excel nature in a work of art, but in case you are curious, ask Henry Tilden or William Thurber, at the Mathewson street corner on Westminster street, to show you a flint glass cutting by this Libbey Company, and you will see how far behind nature these men are.

The New Year's number of the *Woman's Home Companion* is full of interesting features and entertaining stories. Madame Eames, the famous singer, is the subject of a biographical sketch by Gustav Kobbe. In "The Community of Zoar" Mr. Landon Knight gives an interesting chapter in the history of socialism. "Bird Hospitals," by Elizabeth Kinney, describes a unique institution where birds are cared for. Other articles are "Curious Marriage Customs in Persia and Australasia," "Midwinter at Valley Forge," and "The Society of American Women in London."

The editorial department of the *Review of Reviews*, headed "The Progress of the World," covers a wide range of topics. In the first number for the new year, for example, are summarized the results of the past year's progress in mechanical invention, the lessons of the Boer war, and the influences at work for international peace, the recent revival of racial self-consciousness on the part of the Poles living under German rule, the points at issue in the German tariff debate, the extent and prospects of the German colonization movement in South America, the causes of the revolutionary uprisings in Colombia and Venezuela, the new Isthmian Canal Treaty and the Hepburn bill before Congress, the issues in the coming Cuban elections, the arguments for and against trade reciprocity with Cuba, the report of the Philippine Commission on civil government, the Philippine tariff, the findings of the Schley Court of Inquiry, Lord Rosebery's great speech to the English Liberals, and a score of other important matters which especially claim our attention just as the new year dawns.

The offer of a gift of ten millions of dollars in stock of the Steel Trust by Carnegie is exceedingly shrewd. It might well be followed by every Trust existing; thus the Government, being a great holder of the Trust's stocks, would make laws to protect these stocks by laying heavier and heavier tax burdens upon the plain people; in the end the inflated wind will burst the bonds, which now hold firm. Then where will values land? It was cruel in the President to ask spot cash in place of the certificates of steel stock, and worse still was the answer that it would take fifty years to get the cash for the stock. Were it once known that a cash realization

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was required, where would the valuations land? But the stock will be accepted, for the reason that the Trust owners, who have always worked the Government, will try, and for a time with success, to continue the game. But vengeance will come, else there is no God in Israel.

The state of Massachusetts is about to make another exhibition in criminal law like those made in the recent cases of Eastman, Fosburg and Paine. These men were falsely accused of capital crimes and their lives imperilled by state officers upon not the slightest evidence. Incompetent grand juries were led by conscienceless attorneys to find indictments upon no evidence whatever. Such things ought not to be possible. When a grand juryman does not know in what evidence consists he is unfit to sit upon a grand jury. It must be that the public are fooled by the sensational stuff published by the newspapers. Jane Toppan has been indicted; so far as anything shown by the newspapers, there is not the slightest evidence against her. It is not to be expected from a woman knowing nothing of legal rascality that she should possess her "nerve" under such conditions. But where were her friends or her counsel? Why was not a writ for $100,000 put upon the *Herald* plant, and a criminal warrant served upon the editor for printing daily such things as that paper printed. Have men and women no right against these newspapers and such officers?

BOOKS FOR SALE BY
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Old Church Music—The Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Musick, by Bartholomew Brown and others. Published at Boston, Mass., 1810. It once belonged to Richard Eddy, who was a subscriber for Dr. Benedict's book above advertised. Mr. Eddy then dwelt in Providence.....$1.00

Henry J. Raymond's (founder of the New York *Times*), Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln. (An illustration how honest earnestness in politics is a surer guide to success than any amount of money used in bribery and political trickery. This book, unfortunately, now is scarce. Price, $5.00, and it is well worth the money.

There was published in Providence, in 1840, a book with the title a "DISSERTATION ON FIRE." It gave its own reason for existence—as being reflections concerning the operation of the laws of Nature. It was written by a physician then practicing "medicine" here, Dr. Hosea Humphrey. This learned medicine man, who prescribed a piece of the "Jaw bone of a dog" to one afflicted with hydrophobia, that to be mixed with "verdigrease" scraped from a buried copper of George the First. This was in fact a law of New York enacted in 1814. Bleeding is prescribed for *meazles* Among the causes which this learned "medicaster" gives for Tetanus or Lock Jaw, he has omitted Vaccination, the latest known cause, whereby six deaths took place. Never was there a book of such besotted ignorance, and yet this conceited ass writes this: "Nothing can be more surprising to those who have correct ideas of the matter, than that the attempts of the most ignorant medicaster should succeed, to impose on mankind." (p. 87); and this: "Concerning the use of medicines, it may be observed that much of the benefit that might otherwise be derived from the best practice is lost by the conceitedness, obstinacy or ignorance of nurses." (p. 72). But while utter nonsense, the reading of it is great fun. Price $1.25, and a very rare book in these days.

Spark's Life of Benjamin Franklin—(In the light of the present generation an old fogy.) Price $1.25.

Abbott's Life of the Emperor, Napoleon III. (Showing how even an ass can successfully, for a time at least, manipulate politics.) Price $1 50.

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BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.

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50 Cents per annum. Fortnightly. Single Copy 5 cents. | SATURDAY, JAN. 18, 1902. | Vol. 19. No. 2.

Much learned legal discussion has been going the rounds of the newspapers concerning the judgment of Portia in the matter of Shylock's bond for Antonio to secure a loan of money. Shylock refused the money and insisted upon the forfeiture of the bond. This discussion arose from a case in a court in Chicago brought against a guarantor. The counsel for the defendant said:

"Appellant urges that his liability cannot be extended by implication or construction, and further says that the rule controlling the obligation of the guarantor is the principle Shakespeare had in mind when he wrote 'The Merchant of Venice' and put into the mouth of Portia the famous judgment which made waste paper of Shylock's bond." The judge of the appellate court was A. N. Waterman, who decided against the appellant, said:

"While it is true that the obligation of the guarantor cannot be extended by implication or construction and is limited strictly to the contract he has made, we do not understand that the rule is, as applicant declares, what Shakespeare had in mind when he wrote 'The Merchant of Venice.' The judgment of Portia did anything but make waste paper of Shylock's bond. On the contrary, it converted it into an instrument by which the hapless Jew was robbed."

The Jew was *not robbed;* he was offered the money in open court thrice in amount the matter of the bond, but refused it.

Such a ruling as Judge Waterman made is downright absurdity. If in exacting his pound of flesh Shylock had killed Antonio, would this bond have been a bar to criminal proceedings against this "robbed" Jew?

It was believed by those who control the Navy Department at Washington that the orders laid before the court of inquiry called for by Schley were so carefully guarded as to scope that any such opinion as Admiral Dewey's would be impossible, and it would have been impossible had Dewey held a less rank than admiral. The Navy Department could do nothing for him, nor injure his chances of promotion; hence he spoke his mind. But this cannot be said for the two other under admirals who were hoping for promotion. The *Journal's* four columns on 14th December last are a transparent fraud. The only positive fact which that *Journal* contains is the opinion of Admiral Dewey; it was that Schley's going to Cienfuegos and back was made with all possible despatch, and that "Schley was in absolute command and is entitled to credit due to such commanding officer for the glorious victory which resulted." The

Journal makes great talk about a "loop" made by Schley during the battle, but it has said nothing concerning the "loop" made by Sampson that same day. Dewey's opinion touches the very core of the "boil." Moreover, George Dewey knows that the distance between Manila and Washington alone saved him from just such a naval squabble. So, too, it was with Gen. Miles, who, like Dewey in the Navy, stands in the Army at the very head. He, too, like Dewey spoke his mind as he had a positive right to do. Gen. Miles knew too well the story of one Shafter who had been sent out from under him to command in the field, while Gen. Miles, the commander-in-chief, was left to wander. Never was there a greater military fiasco than Shafter made. The *Journal* printed something over which was the word "Opinion" in order to give the reader an idea that it was the opinion of the two under admirals. But it was not the opinion, but somebody's summary. Of course, the *Journal* will ultimately knock out George Dewey and Gen. Miles with the assistance of F. H. H.

The *Journal* says: "His (Schley's) conduct, characterized by vacillation, dilatoriness and lack of enterprise." George Dewey says such qualities, in case Schley possessed them, resulted in a glorious victory. It reminds me of the stories of Gen. Grant's drinking, with which detractors ran to President Lincoln. "Go at once and find out the brand of his whiskey," replied Lincoln, "and I'll send a barrel to every General in the Army." Why not give hypodermic injections of Schley's lack of enterprise to the rank and file of the Navy?

One of the most suggestive contributions to the *Musical Record and Re-*

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view for January is that by Henry T. Finck entitled "Can Piano Playing be Taught?" With a sententious word, Mr. Finck plants a thought in your head which life will not be long enough for you to forget.

The mutilation of books in the Public Library is becoming a serious menace; illustrations are cut in ways which destroy also the text. It recalls similar work, but not yet as bad, done thirty years since at the Providence Athenæum. It should be and can be stopped at once and punished, only Capt. Parker don't think it worth while to try. Referring to the mutilation of books, the *Herald*, Boston, said recently:

"The library vandal is one of the most pestiferous and destructive of criminals. The report from Wilmington, Del., of the discovery that a thousand volumes have been mutilated in the Institute Free Library, and many in the Delaware Historical Society's Library, is one to fill every book lover with indignation. The punishment for such crime should be severe enough to operate as a deterrent in ordinary cases, but there is no security against the creature who steals plates or extracts from books in order to sell them, nor against that even more despicable rogue who mangles books."

Had the Public Library Building in Providence been especially built to facilitate this mutilation it could not have been better planned. There are in the art and mechanical drawing room 16 alcoves; the distance between them is 31 inches; the shelves are 7 feet high. One alcove is 39 feet in length; and others are 9 feet 3 inches. A person in one alcove cannot be seen in any other. The writer placed a paper in a book and asked the young man in charge to watch with every possible care what he (I) was doing. I took out my knife, opened it, cut a square clipping of good size from the paper which I had placed there, while the person in charge had not the slightest idea what I was about. Personally, as a book dealer, I once had a plate cut from a book which caused me a loss in money of $50. Since this was written greater mutilations have been discovered.

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The doctors are working the General Assembly for a law which will put the "doctoring" of men solely in their hands. They wish to put the power into the hands of Dr. Swarts to prevent any man whom he wishes to prevent from trying to relieve another who is suffering. What kind of a chance would the writer of this paragraph have before him. This law is now in the hands of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, where it was placed on the 15th November last. Dr. Swarts, as "commissioner" of public health, published in the "Monthly Bulletin," which is the organ of the State Board of Health, for September, 1901, the record of this board concerning small pox in Rhode Island for the preceding nine months. The record shows "about" 125 cases, with 5 deaths. Then Dr. Swarts continues: "Undoubtedly many cases were not diagnosed and have passed through the disease to the stage of desquamation without receiving any medical attendance." None died; only those who had "doctors" died or ran the risk of dying. The cool audacity for a "doctor," under such a confession, to ask authority from the State to give him the control of the "medical" profession is refreshing. If I have confidence that a medical jackass can give me relief I have the inalienable right to seek his help here in spite of any such law. After such results to go on yelling "Scare, scare," day after day, is ridiculous. (Monthly Bulletin, State Board of Health, Sept., 1901, pp. 52, 53.)

The work of the English Government in South Africa in the extermination of the Boers, simply, on no pretext whatever, to get possession of the gold and diamond mines of that country for English speculators, has one splendid quality. It renders the work of the pirates of the Spanish main respectable. Never since the birth of Christianity has a work of such atrocity been prosecuted by any Christian power or a person pretending Christianity, and all for the robbery of the Boers of their money—gold.

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The position of a newspaper of today is not understood by the masses of men. Not only is the paper used by its owners to lie in their pecuniary interest, but also to suppress the truth; hatred, bitterness, individual spite are also large motives. But the paper is always open to the lies of all other outside men either for financial or political frauds in the interest of these men, and well paid for by such interested men, and gladly printed by the paper, so long as its private individual schemes are not hurt. Here is an illustration: The Sunday *Herald*, 12th January, devotes great space, with a huge heading containing 36 square inches, to an account of a "lecture" delivered by W. J. Bryan before the Harvard Union, Sander's Theatre, Cambridge. In the course of its report we come to this clause: "Mr. Bryan here criticized the three propositions now before the country—asset currency, branch banking, and the redeemable silver dollars;—but he continued (after what) there is a question simpler than the money question; it is the trust question." Now is the *Herald* such a fool as to think such work will kill out Bryan or his opinions. But the newspapers all inform us that silver is a dead quantity. We shall see. But does the *Herald* suppose that because it suppressed the truth in its pretended report that that truth will at once expire?

The *Musical Courier* is the liveliest publication of its class in the United States. By reading it every week one can keep abreast of the musical news of the whole world. But here is a clipping which touches us here in Providence. It came from the *Courier* of January 1st and is from a letter written here:

"Schumann once said that nothing can be accomplished in music without enthusiasm, and the Arion concerts are a strong proof of this. But why is it thus? The Arion Club has material such as very few choral societies can boast of. The tone quality is superb, rich and refined. The members are all enthusiastic music lovers. In their concerts they are assisted by an orchestra selected from members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The material being all that is required for excellent performance, it must be "up to" the conductor. Mr. Jordan is an excellent chorus trainer, exacting, hard working, but utterly lacking in magnetism to rouse an ensemble and force it to follow him. Besides that, when one watches him, how he anxiously buries his eyes in the score, at the same time swinging his baton nervously and without decision, the whole

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matter soon becomes clear. The chorus sings finely in the rehearsals, but all spirit seems to leave them as soon as the orchestra and soloists are added; and one is forced to the conclusion that the conducting of such large ensemble is beyond Mr. Jordan's musical ability. And this is not the idea of your correspondent alone, but also of many members of the club, who ,in their concerts, feel like a storm-bound crew that cannot depend upon the seamanship of their captain. The singers bury their faces in their books and count nervously and so does the conductor, and the orchestra does its stunt, businesslike, looking to their concertmaster for cues, etc. No spirited performance is possible under such circumstances; and where spirit is lacking music ceases to be enjoyment."

Mr. Jordan was a telegraph operator here in Providence before he set himself up in music. Fortunately for his pecuniary benefit the Goddards assisted him in starting the Arion Club, which club has constantly assisted Mr. Jordan with their money and their voices.

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William J. Bryan may be a d—— fool; in truth, if the Boston *Herald* tells the truth be must be; but the *Herald* printed that which follows as having been spoken by the d—— fool.

His subject was "Steadfastness," and he said in part:

"A party must have principles or it can have no claim upon public confidence, and how can it commend its principles better than by standing by them?

"Who says that the money power is omnipotent, and that the Democratic party must compromise with it or surrender to it? Not until human nature is entirely changed can the financiers be intrusted with the guardianship of the producers of wealth; not until greed becomes just can the money changers construct a system for themselves which will be fair to anyone else.

"Who says that we cannot afford to measure strength with the great monopolies which arrogantly assume to control the domain of politics as well as the field of industry? Not until we can gather good fruit from an evil tree, and figs from thistles, can we expect a private monopoly to bring forth public blessings.

"Must we abandon the self-evident truth that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed? Must we accept imperialism as an accomplished fact and join in the shout for blood and conquest?

"Our republic rests upon solid rock, and, while its principles are revered, it cannot be overthrown from within or from without, but, if all parties joined together to erect an empire upon American soil, they would build upon the sand, and the edifice would not endure. But suppose—what no one should assume and what no one can

prove—that steadfast adherence to Democratic principles would result in repeated defeat; is there any reason why we should abandon those principles and adopt others, or have none at all.

"Those who prefer prison fare, or a servile subject's lot to the dangers of the battlefield, may condemn the Boers for continuing what some describe as a hopeless struggle for independence, but those who can measure the mighty influence of great deeds know that the sturdy Dutchmen of South Africa have already conferred upon the world a benefit that cannot be measured by money. Their valor has brought greater security to all the republics of the earth.

"So the Democratic party, whether in power or out of power, is serving mankind when it stands steadfastly for constitutional government and insists that that government shall be administered according to the Jeffersonian maxim: 'Equal rights to all and special privileges to none.'"

Of course, any man who utters such nonsense deserves political annihilation, and the *Herald* will do its best to give it to him; but I say such principles are true and, of course, right.

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A Gazetteer of Illinois published in 1834 is to-day most suggestive reading. Chicago then had less than 1200 inhabitants, and some twenty-five shops. It was written by T. M. Pack and will be sent post paid for $1.25, in excellent condition.

Henry J. Raymond's (founder of the New York *Times*), Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln. (An illustration how honest earnestness in politics is a surer guide to success than any amount of money used in bribery and political trickery. This book, unfortunately, now is scarce. Price, $5.00, and it is well worth the money.

There was published in Providence, in 1840, a book with the title a "DISSERTATION ON FIRE." It gave its own reason for existence—as being reflections concerning the operation of the laws of Nature. It was written by a physician then practicing "medicine" here, Dr. Hosea Humphrey. This learned medicine man, who prescribed a piece of the "Jaw bone of a dog" to one afflicted with hydrophobia, that to be mixed with "verdigrease" scraped from a buried copper of George the First. This was in fact a law of New York enacted in 1814. Bleeding is prescribed for *meazles*. Among the causes which this learned "medicaster" gives for Tetanus or Lock Jaw, he has omitted Vaccination, the latest known cause, whereby six deaths took place. Never was there a book of such besotted ignorance, and yet this conceited ass writes this: "Nothing can be more surprising to those who have correct ideas of the matter, than that the attempts of the most ignorant medicaster should succeed, to impose on mankind." (p. 87); and this: "Concerning the use of medicines, it may be observed that much of the benefit that might otherwise be derived from the best practice is lost by the conceitedness, obstinacy or ignorance of nurses." (p. 72). But while utter nonsense, the reading of it is great fun. Price $1.25, and a very rare book in these days.

Spark's Life of Benjamin Franklin—(In the light of the present generation an old fogy.) Price $1.25.

Abbott's Life of the Emperor, Napoleon III. (Showing how even an ass can successfully, for a time at least, manipulate politics.) Price $1 50.

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BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.

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Reduce the Tax on the Poor for Water.

The present city water rate for family use is two cents for each hundred gallons which passes through a meter. Ten dollars is paid in advance for the year's use, and this gives a family 50,000 gallons for the year following. Each bill shows not the number of gallons used, but the number of cubic feet used. In my own case we used 3619 cubic feet of water. The Water Department measures by wine measure, which gives 231 cubic inches to a gallon; beer measure gives 282 cubic inches, but it is wine measure that is used in making us pay for water. The Department fixes 7 1-2 gallons to one cubic foot; hence our using 3619 cubic feet (in 1899) gave us 29142 gallons, nearly 21000 gallons less than we had paid for. But reckoning in wine measure instead of beer measure makes our use appear larger by nearly 7000 gallons than it would have appeared had wine measure not been used. At the city rate, two cents for each hundred gallons, the amount used was $5.84, so that we gave the city $4.16 a year in advance for positively nothing. The water we used cost us about 3 and 43 hundredths cents for what every large user pays one and one-half cents for. In 1900 we used 4904 cubic feet (36780 gallons) nearly 14,000 gallons less than we had been made to pay for. In 1901 the meter did not register for a time, so that our use cannot be shown. BOOK NOTES declares that such a charge is unjust to the poorer classes of this community. There are not less than 15,000 families in this city treated in this unjust way. Why do they not demand a reduction?

Origin of the Name "Apponaug"

A correspondent asks the meaning of the name "Apponaug."

The earliest mention of the locality now known as Apponaug is noted by Mr. Fuller (Hist. Warwick, R. I., 151) as being in the Proprietor's Records under the date 1663. These records were burned at the Staples's fire, so that I cannot verify the statement. He (Fuller) gives the spelling "Aponahock."

From a drawing sent from Plymouth to London in 1684 I find the name applied to a brook is spelled "Aponihoak Riverett."

In 1696 a Fulling mill was proposed to be "set up" at "Aponake." In 1698 Steven Arnold died, leaving a will. In this will occurs this phrase: "The south side of Aponack cove or river and bordering on Cohissit Bay." (Prov. Early Records, 6, 196.)

In 1736 Aponaugh Bridge is mentioned by Mr. Fuller as being so written in the Proprietor's Records. In 1751 a plat was made, on which the name was written Apponog. This has

been destroyed. In 1796 the General Assembly gave permission to erect a tide mill for grinding corn, "at or near Opponaugue Bridge." (Acts and Resolves June, 1796, p. 14.) In 1819, the name is written, as it is now written, "Apponaug." (Pease Gazeteer, Conn. and R. I., 371.)

So much for the development of the word, but you ask me the meaning. Judge Potter (Hist. Narragansett, 1835, p. 302) suggests the meaning to be "shell fish." Dr. Parsons (Indian Names of Places in Rhode Island, 9) follows Judge Potter. Dr. Trumbull, the highest authority of our time, suggested the meaning to be "a roasting place," and (as he writes) "piles of oyster shells still testify." This was in 1876.

My own opinion is that the word has been developed from the word Opponenauhock, which is given by Roger Williams in his Key to the Indian Language, p. 139, Narr. Club. Ed., and means, Mr. Williams says, "oyster."

Will the readers of BOOK NOTES please recall the dreadful headings in the Providence *Journal* concerning small pox at Woonsocket and elsewhere and then read this from the same veracious sheet of 29th January, 2nd page, 1st column: "SECOND DEATH IN WOONSOCKET.—The second death in Woonsocket resulting from small pox within (25) twenty-five years occurred yesterday morning. The victim was a three months' old baby of Thomas Roussel." Doubtless the infant had been vaccinated and

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was thus killed. This taken in connection with the statement made by Dr. Swarts, reprinted in Book Notes last issue shows the wicked purposes of these men.

The Boston *Herald* gives this picture of two (too) small states:

Delaware is disposed to repine because she has not as large a population as has Rhode Island. The former state has almost double the area of the latter, but, while Rhode Island has 343 inhabitants to a square mile, Delaware has but 78. Yet population is not everything, nor is wealth when wealth is not more equally divided than it is in Rhode Island. Goldsmith's lines—

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

may be remembered with consolation in this connection. Rhode Island is rich and populous because of her manufacturing. Yet there are laudable aims for a state beside success in manufactures. It is well for the nation that she should have states important in other directions, and Delaware, with her long line of seacoast and the fertile land within her borders, may acquire useful distinction directly growing out of these natural endowments. There is room for improvement just now in her politics, but she has in other days sent highly creditable statesmen to the national councils, presenting a record clearly superior to that of Rhode Island in this respect.

Twenty-five years ago, more or less, there dwelt at South Scituate a physician whom I knew named Dr. James E. Roberts. Dr. Roberts bought a cow in Canada and brought her to his home in Scituate. In milking this cow, which the doctor himself did, he contracted a pustule on his wrist, which gave every appearance of a pustule from vaccination, and the doctor himself believed it was so, albeit Dr. Roberts had before been vaccinated. It seems strange that such a case was not at once and acutely studied while Dr. Roberts was living to tell what he knew.

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"Tanyard Lane" certainly is not a name wherewith to arouse the poetic fancy. Nevertheless, as I stood beside it, where it enters Westminster street, barely escaping from being crushed by a rapidly driven team in the darkness, the opening line from Dante's Inferno, "All hope abandon ye who enter here," flashed upon my mind. The city of Providence is bound to make this passage safe to foot-passengers along Westminster street, or close it. It is a positive danger. At the very moment that the writer came near being struck an elderly woman opposite was in still greater danger. Neither of us had seen this path to Hades.

Anybody who cannot see the tremendous danger to human life by using "tuberculous" milk, the entire population having been raised absolutely upon milk, must be a fool. Just think of Rhode Island's taking hundreds of thousands of dollars to spend in killing cows when it cannot be shown that a single child was ever killed by milk from any cow.

Dr. Chapin gave us an excellent work in the comparison of the laws governing municipal sanitation. Why does he not give the people a small, inexpensive and not so technical but that an ordinary mind can understand it, work on "Individual Sanitation?" It would be the work of his life, provided he does it as well as he knows how.

The gradual reconstruction of Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet lends a timely interest to an article which the Hon. Charles Emory Smith has written for the *Saturday Evening Post*, of Philadelphia. Mr. Smith tells us how Presidents choose their official advisers; how nice political considerations influence their choice, and thus reduce to the smallest figures the number of available men. Mr. Smith says that most Presidents have followed one of two methods in forming their official families, that of Mr. Lincoln and his predecessors, who surrounded them-

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selves with party leaders and former presidential candidates, and that of Mr. McKinley, whose appointments were made solely with a strong previous political prominence, but (this is not Mr. Smith's opinion), chiefly exercised in the pecuniary success of the party which "elected" him to office.

From the "Medical World" we clip the following extract from an address by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott. Speaking of the rapid accumulation of wealth in these "rapid" days he said: "Commodore Vanderbilt at his death was reputed to have been worth $200,000,000. In order to help us to appreciate the meaning of two hundred millions of dollars, let us put it in this form: Let us for the moment accept the orthodox theory that the world is six thousand years old, and that Adam (created at the end of the first week of the first year) began saving and putting in a place of safety *one hundred dollars per day*, beginning on the first day of his life and continuing at this rate during all the intervening ages and centuries to the present time, putting in 300 working days per year, and never having a vacation nor any sickness, his savings (interest not considered) during all this time at the rate of $100 per day would not amount to as much as the fortune that Mr. Vanderbilt accumulated during the comparttively few years of a single life time. It must be remembered that the elder Vanderbilt began life with comparatively nothing, and did not have the advantage of a fortune to begin with."

Thereupon the editor of the "Medical World" writes: "It sounds like a fairy story, simply beyond belief. It seemed so to me. How many days of your life have you been able to make and get $100 clear above all expenses? Suppose you were able to do so every day, and that your father and your grandfather and your ancestral line back to the Revolution had been able to do so, and that each generation had handed the savings intact down to the next generation, and so on at the steady and unceasing rate of $100 per day clear, until the entire precious inheritance was turned over to you, to be so increased every day by you, how much do you think you would have? A mere pittance compared to the Vanderbilt fortune, for the Revolution was but as yesterday compared to the time of Adam. One hundred dollars per day clear is getting rich pretty fast, isn't it? And from the time of Adam is a long time to continue this rate, isn't it? It seems beyond belief that any man should have have ever amassed a fortune equal to the sum total of $100 per day from the time of Adam. Before retiring that night I put the problem to the test of figures, and was surprised to find that the fortune of Adam would fall about $20,000,000 short of that of the Commodore! The figuring is easy. Work it out for yourself. Every school boy should work it out and then go home and ask his father why it is that in this "free and equal" country any man

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should have the opportunity to get so far ahead of his fellows. How will you answer your inquisitive boy? The question is "up to you," and you can't escape it by "I don't know," and it would be humiliating to you, an intelligent American citizen, to make this confession to your boy. I hope that none will make the infinitely worse and utterly unpatriotic reply, "I don't care." If you don't take hold of this question it will take hold of you.

It is a standing disgrace to the city government that it does not do one or two things. Either take the water for the use of the people of Providence so far up the north branch of the Pawtuxet River as to be beyond the reach of the filth of forty manufacturing villages, or if it must gather this filth, at least construct a sand filter and take the filth out. A very learned and acute physician here sends Book Notes these notes on the use of alum:

"The pathogenetic effects of alum have been faithfully recorded. They are the effects of alum on healthy persons taken in repeated doses varying from crude alum, gradually diminishing in strength, up to the ten millionth part of a grain.

I transcribe some of the recorded effects:

Sadness, weeping, oppression like a stone upon the chest; great anxiety. Vertigo with nausea prostration, headache in temples and on top of the head day and night, dimness of vision, itching, sore lids, severe pain in the mouth with becoming a dryness, sour metallic taste, severe pains in the throat.

Loss of appetite, thirst, nausea with deathly faintness and vertigo, severe vomiting, inflammation of stomach, suddenly drawn together with knees upon the breast, looking like a corpse, cold sweat, bleeding from the stomach, effects lasting, spasms of stomach flatulency.

In Percira's Mat. Med. we read: "Alum excites nausea, vomiting, griping, purging, and even an inflammatory condition of the intestinal canal, effects which might be induced by small quantities in persons endowed with nauseal or morbid sensibility of the stomach or bowels, haemorrhoides prolapsus recti, with severe pains, loss of voice with tickling cough. Pains and stitches in the chest and through the heart, palpitation, irregular pulse, severe pains in back and shoulder blades, back feels as if it would break, pains of different kinds in arms and legs, rheumatic, feet sore in walking, trembling of muscles, feels as he did when he had the small pox, extreme debility. Restless sleep, dreams of dead bodies, nightmare, chills and fever. These are only a small number of the well proved effects of large or infinitisimal doses of alum upon the human system.

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The Boston *Herald* in a special dispatch gives us this new evidence of propriety for the people, that is, the common people: "New York, Jan. 12, 1902. Mrs. Kate Buck, a teacher, *died in poverty* and her body had been taken to the morgue." It was given proper burial by John Jasper, the borough superintendent, on the "declaration of one J. H. Little that no dead teacher should lack proper burial." It would have been more decent in Mr. Little had he gone to work to the end that no American school teacher should die from poverty. Then to cap the climax the *Herald* heads its dispatch with this sensational lie: "*No Teachers in Morgue.*"

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Providence, R. I., Directory, 1824, reprint, the first issued.....35 cents.

Pronouncing Handbook, 3000 words often pronounced wrong.....25 cents.

Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, 2 vols, 12mo, bound together; Providence, 1792. Excessively rare, $3.00. This is a most valuable book for the study of the style of Goldsmith; it scarcely resembles the book as he finally left it, for this reprint was from the first edition

Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians. Beyond all comparison the best musical dictionary in the English Language. It was written by the most eminent writers now living, foreign as well as English. George Grove (now Sir George) was its editor, but author as well. This is a subscriber's set, in the numbers, uncut. It cost $24.25, and will be sold for $10.75. There are 22 parts, besides the supplement.

Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y. Reports of the Commissioners. Parts 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Years 1866-1870. Five Parts $5.00. Maps Perfect.

Russell's Native Trees of Rhode Island (Forest Trees) 8 vo, 19 fine plates. 50 cents.

An account of the churches in Rhode Island, by Henry Jackson, 8 vo. cloth, 25 cents. This indicates the condition in 1854.

Defence of the Rhode Island System in the Treatment of the Indians; and of Civil and Religious Liberty, by L. Allen, R. I. Hist. Society, 30 cents. 8 vo. cloth. These are about the two only things for the doing of which Rhode Island needs no defence.

Ancient Constitution of the Free Masons, Edited by Anderson. First printed in London 1723. This is a New York reprint, 1892.....$1.00

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Chronological Blunders in the Early Volumes of the Rhode Island Colony Records.

The slightest examination of the earlier pages will disclose these blunders, which are indeed very misleading. Before the printing of these Records the manuscripts were continuously cited falsely, with little danger of discovery by general readers. Since the printing, the citations, even when erroneous, assumed an appearance of accuracy and of authority. An illustration of the first use is shown by a report made to the Warren Baptist Association in 1849 concerning the establishment of a Baptist church at Newport. This report was written seven years previous to the printing of the Record, the latter (vol. 1) having been printed in 1856. This committee of the church consisted of Levi Haile, then a judge of the Supreme Court, and two Baptist clergymen, viz.: J. P. Tustin and T. C. Jameson. They reported concerning the establishment of a "First Baptist Church at Newport" under the date January 2, 1639, that Easton, Coggeshall and Brenton, "elders of the church," were appointed assistant judges" (minutes of the association, 1849, p. 14). In support Winthrop's *Journal* is cited, and the committee state that this appointment was made according to the provisions of the law passed at the same date, and further, "this law may be found in the Colony Record." All this is fiction. Newport was not "*propagated*" until the 28th, 2nd mo., 1639, or April 28, 1639. The men above specified as being appointed "elders" were elders, but not "of the church." They were elders appointed to "assist the judge in the exaction of Justice and Judgment," not of Newport, but of Pocasset, afterward Portsmouth (R. I. Col. Rec., 1, 63). This committee report that the church at Newport was formed certainly before the 1st May, 1639, and probably on the 7th March, 1638." This was one year and more before an emigrant had reached the island. These printed Records contain lists of the Freemen which are very inaccurate and misleading. For instance, a list of inhabitants *admitted* at the town of Newport since the 20th of the 3rd mo. (May), 1638, is given (Col. Rec., 1, 92). This would be nearly a year before Newport was "propagated," which was after the 28th April, 1639 (Col. Rec., 1, 87). There appears a "catalogue of such persons as had been admitted of the island called Aquidneck, to the 1st, 8th mo. (October), 1638" (Col. Rec., 1, 91). The original compact of the settlers and purchasers is dated 1st mo., 7th (March), 1638 (Col. Rec., 1, 52); by comparing the names of these men with the inhabitants it will be seen that not an individual was an inhabit-

ant of the island seven months later, if the Record is correct. The truth is that a large proportion never removed from Rhode Island. The names of the nine men who "propagated" Newport on the 2nd April, 1639, are printed (Col. Rec., 1, 87). One named Thomas Hazard was not admitted until 2nd September, 1639, six months later, and but four of the names appear as incorporators of the town of Pocasset. If the second list (page 92), which comprises the names of (42) forty-two men "admitted" at Newport since the 20th, 3rd mo., 1638, is correct, how can the previous list (page 91) truly show "all the inhabitants of the island now called Aquidneck," and at a date more than a year later, and on which list not one of the original incorporators appears? Concerning church matter above quoted, and Winthrop's History also cited, it may be noted that Winthrop's authority rests solely upon the word of Coddington (Mass. Hist. Soc. Col. Ser., 4, 1. 7), and is not of the slightest historical value.

The New York *Times* of the 18th January prints a long article from the London *Times* under the caption "Mosquitos and Color." These valuable journals then proceed to show that "to avoid being bitten (by mosquitos, I suppose) it is only necessary to wear light colored clothing." It is clear from the article, or these valuable papers must suppose that it is clear, that they explained why it is that when at night we take off our dark clothing, jump into a clean white night-shirt, no mosquito ever bites us. It is a sock-dolager of an argument, of course. These same valuable papers maintain that the action of the mind is not a factor in the "curing" of disease. They have demonstrated, at least to the sat-

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isfaction of their editors, in case they do not lie, that mosquitos propagate yellow fever and also malaria. They also maintain that milk from a tuberculous cow will transmit the disease to a human being, but that matter, or pus, or lymph, as the "faculty" now call it, taken from a sore on the cow's udder, will prevent human being from taking the small pox. But they keep mighty still concerning the deaths by lockjaw immediately following vaccination at Camden, N. J.; at Cambridge, Mass.; at Braintree, Mass.; at St. Louis, Mo.; at St. John's, N. B.; at Philadelphia, Pa., and great numbers in Italy. Why do not they give other diseases as the cause of these deaths? There were 22 at St. Louis, 10 at Camden, unknown numbers at Philadelphia, and two near Boston. Does any sane man think that such facts can be hidden?

The Effect of the Destruction of Silver as Money by the English in British India.

Lord Northbrook, for many years governor of the Bank of England, said, in 1898, "the whole scheme of placing India upon a gold basis must prove abortive, but if successful only so far as gold could be forced upon the people it would cause dissatisfaction and perhaps disaffection, and all gold using countries a strain on their gold reserves."

Mr. R. G. Hazard said (1899): "India, hitherto using the greatest mass of silver as money of all the nations, is about to take her place among the gold standard nations, and why? Because it is found against her interests to use any other—because her trade would suffer."

By referring to the "Nation" 23

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January, 1902, page 67, you will learn the result of placing India upon a gold basis by the destruction of silver as money. The article consists of extracts from a book published in London in 1901. The name of the book is "Prosperous British India," a revelation from official records by William Digby, who was a resident in India many years and decorated by the Government for his services. These are clippings from the "Nation:"

The picture drawn of the present condition of the country is dark enough. Within the ten years 1891-1900, 19,000,000 of our fellow-subjects in India have died of famine, nearly four times as many as the war-deaths of the civilized world, 1793-1900. Mr. Digby calculates the average annual income of the population in British India at 22s. 6d. (against 40s., the estimate of Lord Curzon), or, excluding 1,100,000 of the weathy classes, only 12s. per annum, as the income of 230,000,000 of the people. He believes that in the absence of special seasons of famine there are 70,000,000 hungry people in the country, but that famine has now become chronic.

Mr. Digby believes the main cause of India's deepening poverty to be the manner in which her wealth and resources have been and are drained off and spent in England. Whatever the misdoings and exactions of her previous conquerors, the money levied by them was spent in the country. He believes the wonderful start made by England at the end of the eighteenth century was largely upon the capital drawn from India—that between the battle of Plassy, 1757, and Waterloo, 1815, 1,000,000,000 pounds was transferred from Indian hoards to English banks. That this drain continues he has no doubt. He more than once quotes one of Lord Salisbury's cynical admissions that "India must be bled."

Taking the returns for 1898-99, there was paid in India for Government salaries, with proportionate retiring allowances, 10,488,000 pounds; 5,333,000 pounds went to 8,000 Europeans, an

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average of 607 pounds each: 4,666,000 pounds went to 130,000 Indians, an average of 36 pounds each.

In the lurid light of such a record read again the terrible words of Mr. R. G. Hazard—"she uses gold "because it is found against her interest to use any other money—because her trade would suffer." Can the natural weakness of the mental faculties, whereon our power to talk or to act reasonably or intelligently rests, be clearer than such language exposes?

The music of Sousa's Band, together with ridiculous antics of Sousa, at their concert in Providence last week had this one redeeming feature: It made the directing of Mr. Jordan and the music of the taxed Arion Club respectable. The caricatures of Sousa which the Boston *Herald* printed were anything but caricatures.

Has reason departed from the Woonsocket City Council? It has given $16,000 in cold cash to the doctors, as the *Journal* says, "to stamp out by vaccination" a disease which this same *Journal* said (Feb. 5, 1902) there had been but two deaths in twenty-five years in Woonsocket.

The School Committee of Boston was the scene of a most disgraceful exposition on Tuesday night. A lady member, Mrs. Duff, in the most concise way charged direct corrupt action on the part of certain members in using their positions for personal pecuniary gain in the matter of school books and the publishing of such things. A precisely similar condition existed here and was exposed by the writer—curiously enough the same books and the publishers of them were involved. The situation of Prof. Vogel in the Boston School Committee is the counterpart of the situation of the late Prof. Samuel S. Greene in the Providence School Committee.

The *Journal* of the 7th inst. celebrates H. Anthony Dyer as "an artist in burnt cork" who gave a "monologue at Riverside." Nigger concerts such things used to be called. This gentleman is a descendant of that Mary Dyer who was hanged on Boston Common in order, as she maintained, that Massachusetts should be forced to repeal her bloody laws," imposing death on any man or woman who brought their religion within the border of that colony. This descent from martyrdom to "monologue" is a thing apart. But Mary was not a Dyer; she merely married one.

During the calendar year 1900-1901 the coining of the gold by the great countries—the United States, Great Britain, Russia, Germany—declined $112,174,217, while the coinage of silver increased $10,884,938. Nevertheless, we are assured by the newspapers that silver as money is a dead issue. The very men now denouncing silver will be the very men presently urging the restoration of it to be money. Its destruction was merely a trick in legalized robbery.

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The English statesmen, or pirates, as you please, not only intend to exterminate the Boers, but also make them pay the English while extermination is going on. Sir W. V. Harcourt said in Parliament that the ministry would have strenuous support in making the Transvaal share the cost of the war, but he pointed out that the gold mines were the only source of revenue and that the mine owning capitalists would not pay for the war except on compulsion. Another member, Mr. T. Healy, Irish Nationalist, urged that "the whole cost of the war should be placed on the Transvaal."

The seventn annual report of St. Andrew's Industrial School at Barrington, R. I., has been sent to Book Notes. It contains the "doings" for 1891. It is a 12mo pamphlet of 40 pages, *printed* and *bound* at the school, and beautifully done at that. This school is yet young; it can train but 34 boys, at its full capacity. Many excellent men and women are interested in the development, and the last year was, as the newspapers revel in saying, "a record breaker" in the school's growth.

The quality of "timeliness" for which the *Review of Reviews* has made a reputation was never better exemplified in the pages of a magazine than in the February number of that wide-awake monthly. The subjects treated in the *Review* are just the ones that the whole country is talking about—the Cuban and Philippine tariffs, the Panama vs. the Nicaragua canal route, the "Raines Law" in New York and the Sunday closing of saloons, the South American boundary disputes, the Venezuelan situation, the approaching visit of Prince Henry of Prussia, the Schley controversy. These matters are all editorially discussed, but the contributed articles deal with a wide range of topics not less interesting to the reader who cares to follow the day's news with intelligence. Among these are sketches of the new Secretary of the Treasury, Leslie M. Shaw; of Tomas Estrada Palma, President-elect of the new Cuban Republic, and of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, who has just been made president of Columbia University, succeeding Mayor Seth Low; an exposition of wireless telegraphy and Marconi's triumph in making it practicable; a description of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, which are now knocking at the doors for admission to statehood; an exceptionally thorough study of the Turkish situation in its latest phases by one who was born in that land and knows its conditions; an exhaustive discussion of the methods proposed for the treatment of anarchism, with original suggestions; an account of the successful attempt of Kansas farmers to escape from the toils of the grain-buyers' trust, and the history of a Wisconsin experiment which illustrates one phase of the independent telephone movement now assuming so much importance in the Middle West. Other departments of the magazine—cartoons, "Record of Current Events," and "Leading Articles of the Month"—are equally well supplied with fresh and pertinent material bearing on matters of current interest in politics, literature, science, and industry.

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It is stated in a recent number of the *Review of Reviews* that 200,000,000 copies of Rev. Dr. Cuyler's sermons have been printed. Dr. Cuyler is in his 80th year. Suppose that each edition consisted of 10,000 copies, and that he began printing at 30 years of age; he would have to deliver 400 sermons each year; he would have to deliver one sermon on every week day in every year and two on Sundays. It would be a physical impossibility. Among Rhode Island writers the following were the most prolific: Rev. W. E. Channing, 98 publications, Rev. Dr. Wayland, 76; Rev. Thomas Williams, 48; Rev. Augustus Woodbury, 41.

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Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, 2 vols, 12mo, bound together; Providence, 1792. Excessively rare, $3.00. This is a most valuable book for the study of the style of Goldsmith; it scarcely resembles the book as he finally left it, for this reprint was from the first edition

Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians. Beyond all comparison the best musical dictionary in the English Language. It was written by the most eminent writers now living, foreign as well as English. George Grove (now Sir George) was its editor, but author as well. This is a subscriber's set, in the numbers, uncut. It cost $24.25, and will be sold for $10.75. There are 22 parts, besides the supplement.

Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y. Reports of the Commissioners. Parts 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Years 1866 1870. Five Parts $5.00. Maps Perfect.

Russell's Native Trees of Rhode Island (Forest Trees) 8 vo, 19 fine plates. 50 cents.

An account of the churches in Rhode Island, by Henry Jackson, 8 vo cloth. 25 cents. This indicates the condition in 1854.

Defence of the Rhode Island System in the Treatment of the Indians; and of Civil and Religious Liberty, by L. Allen R. I. Hist. Society, 30 cents. 8 vo. cloth, These are about the two only things for the doing of which Rhode Island needs no defence.

Ancient Constitution of the Free Masons, Edited by Anderson. First printed in London 1723. This is a New York reprint, 1892.....$1.00

An interesting little Music Book, bearing the title:

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Is for sale by Sidney S. Rider, 73 Almy St. Providence. The book is copyrighted by Melvin Lord and John C. Holbrook, their right was claimed as proprietors, but not authors. It is stated on preface that large numbers of the songs were translations from the German by the Rev. W. C. Woodbridge, Ed. of Annals of Education; and by S. F. Smith, Andrews Theological Seminary. The music is largely original compositions Price $1.50

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A Hitherto Unpublished Letter from the Rev. James Macsparren to Stephen Hopkins.

Narragansett, June 16th. 1749.

Mr. Hopkins—

Sir:—The light in which your friends have set you in my view entitles you to the character of an acute close reasoner, and as such I presume to make you a present of this book. The Christian Religion would be an Institution below the notice and regards of creatures dignified with reason if it could not bear the most close and critical (if at the same time fair and candid) Examination. I have not the Honour of a further personal knowledge of you than by sight, and the distance we are from each other will free me from all undue design upon you, were I capable of an over influence, which I don't pretend to. To be brief in the present, I don't intend you any affront, tho' I will confess to you that I have some hopes that reading these two treatises will go a great way towards reconciling you to revelation in general and to the Church of England in particular. You must give me leave to say without offence that the thought of Conformity to our church of a gentleman of your acknowledged abilities as it would be an infanite and everlasting advantage to yourself, would be of unspeakable service to the church where you are, and as far as your character for good sence has reached, and are you sure, sir, that the tallants you are intrusted with were not given out for that end? I rather hope they were, and that you will one day turn them towards serving that Grand Interest, the son of God ——— was contented to die for. I will not enter into the contents of the book, which can speak for itself a great deal better than I can, except it be that Littleton was as famous for contending for deism once as now he is for revealed religion. I wish you and yours all happiness here and hereafter, and am, sir, very sincerely your friend and humble servant,

James Macsparran.

To Stephen Hopkins, Esq.,
at Providence.

The letter was written by the reverend doctor before Mr. Hopkins had attained political prominence. He had been a surveyor of lands, a member of the lower house for Scituate, speaker of that house, a judge of the common Pleas Court, together with other minor positions. The reverend gentleman does not give the name of the book which he sent to Mr. Hopkins, but the author of it was "Littleton." It must have been Lyttleton's "Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul," published in 1747 at London, and at that time fam-

ous. It was then considered and indeed has ever since been considered, a leading essay on the truth of the "Christian" religion. Lyttleton had been a Deist, and that was what Hopkins then was. Macsparran sought to convert him to christianity by Lyttleton's example and by his reasoning. But he was not successful; Mr. Hopkins, then a Quaker, always remained a Quaker, which religion was in effect deism.

Massachusetts hanged, on Boston Common, Mary Dyer, because she insisted upon her human right to walk on the land there, while she was a believer in the religion of the Quakers. In Salem, Massachusetts, by her courts, hanged eight women on the legal theory that they were in league with the Devil. To-day Massachusetts imprisons and then forces a morbid poison into the bodies of men, who conscientiously protest against such a terrible outrage. Here is a case stated by the Boston *Herald* on the 22d February:

Charles E. Cate, who went to jail yesterday rather than submit to vaccination, has won for himself a double crown of martyrdom. It was bad enough to be obliged to go to jail, but it was worse to be vaccinated because he had gone to jail, and still to be obliged to serve out his sentence.

When he was fined $5 and couldn't pay his fine, he had to go to jail and serve a 10 days' sentence. It was jumping from the frying pan into the fire, but the authority of the board of health extends, in matters of vaccination, to inmates of jails.

Yesterday Dr. Sargent, the jail physician, vaccinated Cate. Unless he finds someone who will pay the fine of $5, Cate must remain in jail eight

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days longer. By that time the question whether his vaccination is successful will have been determined.

Cate and his wife boarded on Shawmut avenue. About a fortnight ago his wife was attacked with smallpox. When the health officers went to the lodging house, Cate was the only one of the lot who refused to be vaccinated. Judge Brown imposed a fine of $5 on him.

Now read what that same editor printed on the 24th February:

"If we were Mr. Cate we wouldn't say another word for publication, but would just serve out our sentence for refusing to get vaccinated and then retire from public view. Otherwise, the laugh will continue to be on Cate."

Had this editor been at his work in 1660 how he would have howled in laughter at the ridiculous act of Mary Dyer. But Massachusetts repealed the awful law under which they hanged this woman. They will do the same with the law under which the state rammed a morbid poison into the body of Charles Cate.

Vaccine Virus a Morbid Poison and an Agent for the Transmission of Infectious Diseases.

In order to prevent people from taking smallpox the doctors vaccinate them with vaccine virus. Dunglison, among the highest medical authorities, thus defines this virus: "Virus is a Latin word which signifies poison, but which in medicine has been given a somewhat different acceptation"—(but not a different action)—"By it (medicine) is understood a principle *unknown in its nature*, and inappreciable by the senses, which is the agent

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for the *transmission of infectious diseases.* Thus we speak of variolic, vaccine and syphilitic viruses. Virus differs from venom in the latter being a secretion natural to certain animals (rattlesnakes), whilst the former is always the result of a morbid process —*a morbid poison.*" (Dunglison's Medical Dictionary, 908.) This "morbid poison" may be produced by the individuals who receive it in their turn, and be transmitted to others. (Dunglison's Medical Dictionary, 898.)

At the hearing of the Judiciary Committee of the House against the Compulsory Vaccination Law which Woonsocket is trying to have enacted, the secretary of the State Board of Health admitted that children vaccinated at Camden, N. J., died at once from tetanus—lockjaw. Ricord said: "If ever the transmission of disease with vaccine virus is clearly demonstrated, vaccination must be altogether discontinued." Ricord also on het 19th May, 1863, proclaimed "that syphilis could be transmitted by vaccination." Dr. Swarts urges a "forfeit of $20" against every parent who refuses to have his infant children vaccinated under the age of two years. How can you have a compulsory law—when you vaccinate Lock-Jaw and Syphilis?

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, who has just returned from a tour of study in the Philippines, has written for *The Saturday Evening Post*, of Philadelphia, a valuable paper on the business aspect of our insular affairs. He comes to the conclusion that our account with the Philippines must, for an indefinite time, be on the wrong side of the ledger. This article will appear in the issue for February 22. The question whether these islands "will pay," that is, whether or not the people of the United States can "make money" by endeavoring to civilize them, is not just now essential. Can we in honor abandon them? This

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country never sought this conquest. A decree of fate sent us there, and no other country on the earth can do what this country can and will do for these barbarians. But to compare our work there with the work of the English among the Boers as being similar is rank nonsense.

Mr. Charles Henry Hart begins in the February *Century* a series of illustrated papers entitled "Gilbert Stuart's Portraits of Men." Mr. Hart very properly begins the series with a portrait of the "Father of his Country," George Washington. Fronting this article is a beautiful wood engraving of a portrait of Washington. Concerning it Mr. Hart says: "The portrait here given (he means the wood engraving in the *Century*) is in my opinion from the finest picture Gilbert Stuart ever painted; it is also in point of time the first portrait of Washington that Stuart made, although it is the least familiar." Mr. Hart accounts for this unfamiliarity from the fact that for seventy years the full length portraits of which ours here at the State House and at Newport are *replicas*, have been hanging in the Lansdowne and Athenaeum galleries, easily accessible for reproductions, and they have become the household portraits of Washington. While this first work by Stuart has never been out of private hands and hence has remained practically unknown. It ought to please all art lovers in Rhode Island to learn that this great portrait is now owned here in Providence. It is the property of Mr. Marsden J. Perry. In 1879 Mr. George C. Mason of Newport, published his "Life and Works of Gilbert Stuart" with a fine portrait, but Mr. Mason failed to get upon the track of this first work by Stuart. It will stand hereafter as the only genuine original of the Stuart portraits, unless something comes to light which may change Mr. Hart's deduction as above set forth.

A lady, Miss Sarah J. Eddy, proposes to give a small bit of land, about half an acre in extent, to the city for a park or a play-ground, provided that the city shall relieve her from the assessments for sewers now imposed by the city upon the land. This bit of land lies upon the hillside east of the railroad leading to the southern part of Rhode Island. To have bought this land in 1892, as the lady says, for the purpose assigned seems absurd when the surroundings are considered. If indeed so purchased, why keep the people and the children from using them ten years? But there is undoubtedly another reason, which is the sewer tax, which is positively infamous. This tax has probably destroyed for years to come any possible profit in holding the unproductive property. Hence the "gift." To call such a tract a "park" strains the dictionary. As a "play-ground" consider how many people have been killed at the contiguous railroad crossing. But stop the infamous sewer tax.

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"British Insurance Gambling" is the subject of an essay by the editor of the New York *Times* (of 22 February). It thus begins:

"The rapid conversion of the British Lloyds, once an organization of marine underwriters, into a gambling institution is calculated to alarm all who are connected with or interested in legitimate insurance."

The instances cited are "against death from a surgical operation," against losses by tradesmen resulting from death of the King before coronation, "against any contingency postponing that event," etc., etc. Then follows this:

"Perhaps the most novel item in the list of new undertakings in the line of underwriting is insurance against smallpox. One effect of this will probably be good; it is calling public attention to the fact that faith in the errors of the anti-vaccinationists puts the credulous follower of that mistaken cult at a disadvantage in his expectancy rating. A man lately vaccinated can have a policy of indemnity in any amount he wants to pay for at the rate of 2s. 6d. If not vaccinated lately, or at all, his rate is 3s. 4d. On such a policy the amount underwritten is due and payable if he contracts smallpox, irrespective of whether he lives or dies and whether the attack is light or severe. Business in smallpox insurance is said to now reach a total of 40,000 pounds per day."

For years we have been taught that a hypodermic injection of virus from a sore on a cow's udder would prevent us from taking the smallpox. Experience has shown the delusion. Virus is a poison. Dunglison's description of it follows this note. The most recent publication of the death rate for smallpox in London is 14 per cent. of vaccinated and 18 per cent. of not vaccinated. How a person can be "unvaccinated" I will leave to Dr. Swarts. The rate of insurance above proves that vaccination cannot prevent, and hence what the doctors taught us was false. Moreover the rate of insurance is fixed upon the death rate proportion as here in given. 2s. 6d. is to 3s. 4d. as 30 is to 40. The percentage of deaths of the vaccinated was .43; of the not vaccinated it was .57. The percentage of deaths in London of the vaccinated was .44; of the not vaccinated it was .56. As a matter of business in insurance it was legitimate and safe. But to show that an injection of poison virus into my body will prevent me from taking the smallpox, it is not evidence; on the contrary it proves directly the opposite. It is exactly in the line of the recent display of knowledge by this same New York *Times* that mosquitos will not "bite" a person wearing light colored (for instance, white) clothing, and that that is the reason why we are not bitten during the night, because of our "white" night clothes.

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The March number of the *Woman's Home Companion* opens with a charming description of "The Coming of Spring," by Ernest Harold Baynes "Wireless Telegraphy" is explained by an expert, and another timely article deals with "The First President of the Cuban Republic." The paper on "Courtship and Marriage Customs in Many Lands" treats of the queer ceremonies of the Hindu and Parsee. There is a thrilling instalment of "Deeds of Heroism of Women in the Civil War.' The fiction includes stories by Clinton Ross, Will Payne and Mary Tracy Earle. A new feature is "Thumbnail Editorials" by famous women. There is an article on the new game, ping pong; there are stories for children and many pages of Easter fashions. Published by The Crowell & Kirkpatrick Co., Springfield, Ohio; one dollar a year; ten cents a copy; sample copy free.

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Sidney S. Rider, 73 Almy Street.

Henry Ward Beecher's "*Life Thoughts*," also his "Star Papers," each ..... .35 cents.

Artemus Ward in London .. 35 cents.

Banks of New York in the Panic of 1857.....50 cents

Providence, R. I., Directory, 1824, reprint, the first issue..... .....35 cents.

Pronouncing Handbook, 3000 words often pronounced wrong.....25 cents.

Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, 2 vols, 12mo, bound together; Providence, 1792. Excessively rare, $3.00. This is a most valuable book for the study of the style of Goldsmith; it scarcely resembles the book as he finally left it, for this reprint was from the first edition

Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians. Beyond all comparison the best musical dictionary in the English Language. It was written by the most eminent writers now living, foreign as well as English. George Grove (now Sir George) was its editor, but author as well. This is a subscriber's set, in the numbers, uncut. It cost $24 25, and will be sold for $10.75. There are 22 parts, besides the supplement.

Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y. Reports of the Commissioners. Parts 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Years 1866-1870. Five Parts $5.00. Maps Perfect.

Russell's Native Trees of Rhode Island (Forest Trees) 8 vo, 19 fine plates. 50 cents.

An account of the churches in Rhode Island, by Henry Jackson, 8 vo cloth. 25 cents. This indicates the condition in 1854.

Defence of the Rhode Island System in the Treatment of the Indians; and of Civil and Religious Liberty. by L. Allen R. I. Hist. Society, 30 cents. 8 vo. cloth, These are about the two only things for the doing of which Rhode Island needs no defence.

Ancient Constitution of the Free Masons, Edited by Anderson. First printed in London 1723. This is a New York reprint, 1892.....$1.00

An interesting little Music Book, bearing the title:

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8 vo, pp. 72, Boston, 1831.

Is for sale by Sidney S. Rider, 73 Almy St. Providence. The book is copyrighted by Melvin Lord and John C. Holbrook, their right was claimed as proprietors, but not authors. It is stated on preface that large numbers of the songs were translations from the German by the Rev. W. C. Woodbridge, Ed. of Annals of Education; and by S. F. Smith, Andrews Theological Seminary. The music is largely original compositions Price $1.50

The Tourist, or Pocket Manual for Travellers on the Hudson River; the Western Canal; and Stage road to Niagara Falls. Comprising also the routes to Lebanon, Ballston and Saratoga Springs. Second edition. New York 1831. Bound, last page missing. Price.....75c.

Providence Directories (Hugh H. Brown's) 1850-1852-1854-1855-1858. Now scarce, and containing much local history, invaluable for genealogical reference. Price, each..... .....75 cents.

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BANK RETURNS, Rhode Island, 1859.

BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.

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Entered as Second class Matter, at the Providence, R. I. Post Office.

50 Cents per annum. Fortnightly. Single Copy 5 cents. | SATURDAY, March 15, 1902. | Vol 19 No. 6

The Terrible Crime of Vaccination in Rhode Island as told in the State Board of Health Reports.

"OPINION RIDES UPON THE NECK OF REASON."

It is an Axiom of Sir Thomas Browne, the Most Learned Physician Who Has Ever Lived in England.

The Providence *Journal* for the year now nearly past, in the matter of Small Pox and Vaccination, has played the part of the most venal newspaper. It has been filled daily with the veriest falsehoods. By means of such a vehicle the Woonsocket doctors have scraped $30,000 of the money taxed from the people—and all to no benefit. But for downright silliness read this from the *Journal* of the 7th March:

"But vaccination, together, probably, with better quarantine and isolation regulations and better sanitation, has made smallpox a comparatively rare disease in this state during the last half century. A health report of Providence in 1855 showed that only 75 deaths had occurred from it in the city during the previous 17 years. The next year, however, there were 130 cases of smallpox in the city, and in 1859 there were 93, of which five were fatal. In 1864 there were 145 cases, and in the years 1872 and 1873 27 deaths occurred from this disease in Providence."

The doctors began to boom vaccination here in Rhode Island in 1853. But as the *Journal* begins its absurd statistics in 1855, Book Notes will give a few items from the "Health" returns of the State Board, beginning with that year and going forward under vaccination; just as the *Journal*, beginning with the same year, went backward without vaccination.

During the 17 years following 1855 there were 119 deaths by Small Pox, as against 77 in the 17 years before that date, in Rhode Island. This record alone is destruction to the *Journal's* statement.

During the 17 years following 1855 there were, under vaccination, 30 deaths by Syphilis of children 5 years of age. A disease unknown among children in Rhode Island before the vaccination boom of 1853.

During the 17 years following 1855 there were, under vaccination, 89 deaths by Erysipelas of children 5 years of age. A death rate unknown before vaccination of children was boomed in 1853.

During the years 1853-1882 there were 513 children under 5 years died from Erysipelas. During this same period 66 children died of Syphilis, under 5 years of age. From 1883 to 1896 inclusive 100 children under 5 years

died from Syphilis. But from 1892 to 1896, inclusive, only 9 deaths among children of a like age by Erysipelas. The Board of Health makes no record of vaccination. But the relations of cause and effect were never clearer. What can be the purpose of a newspaper in publishing such lies as the *Journal* constantly prints? Is it *solely* for the purpose of poisoning children? In Philadelphia a jury, on February 17th, gave to Mrs. Nugent a verdict of $1000 against a doctor in a case where death followed vaccination. In this city, were Charles G. Goodell to bring an action against Dr. Leonard, who vaccinated Goodell's children at the City Hall under compulsion ten years ago, whereby the family was destroyed and one child a mass of living corruption for the past ten years, what would be a measure of damages which a jury could award?

How must every honest husband feel against his wife, knowing his own integrity, when the death of a vaccinated infant is charged to "congenital syphilis;" or how must every honest wife, knowing her own integrity, feel under such a death return, against her husband? There is but one end to such a history. It will destroy all respect for the opinions of doctors who persist in such a practice.

In the case of Banigan vs. U. S. Rubber Company for his salary as President, these facts were found by the court: The salary was to be fixed by a committee of the Company; it had been fixed at $25,000. Two months after Banigan's services ceased the committee reduced the salary to $10,500. The court held that a contract existed between Banigan and the company, and hence the question of *quantum meruit* could not be entertained. The court held that at the

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time of Banigan's first election there was a bylaw of the corporation which provided that all salaries should be fixed by the directors; and that Banigan "by accepting the office must be deemed to have consented to serve for whatever compensation the directors in a fair and honest execution of the bylaw should establish." Thus the bylaw and the acceptance created a contract binding on both parties. In the course of the hearing the following positions were taken: Mr. Roelker for the corporation said: "Where a party enters into the employment of another party by the year, and then, without anything being said on either side, he overstays that year, that he is entitled to the same compensation which he had during the first year.' Thereupon the Chief Justice said: "The presumption is that the contract is continued on the same ground.'

Then continued Mr. Roelker, for the corporation, "Very well, the authorities which he quotes, and which I handed to Judge Tillinghast, are to the effect that that raises a presumption of law, that the contract is continued upon the same terms;" and the Chief Justice continued: "That is very true." Then, said Mr. Justice Tillinghast: "*All the proof that has gone in is as to an express contract;*" and Mr. Roelker continued: "Very well; if the Court will stand on that I am satisfied;" and thereupon Mr. Roelker asked for a *non suit;* this was denied. The situation is clear. The salary was a contract, to be changed by the directors, but until so changed, existed as a contract. Concerning the change which the directors made, the court held: "We think this action, whether so intended or not, was oppressive to (Banigan) the plaintiff, and consequently that it *was not the fair* and honest execution of the law

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to which he (Banigan) was entitled, and *so was not binding on him.*"

Now comes this remarkable decision: "After careful consideration our opinion is that compensation should be allowed for the service as president at the rate of $17,500 a year." In the dim light of my poor legal lore it would seem that if the action of the directors under the by-law was valid, Banigan's salary was $10,500; if such action was not valid, and so the court said, Banigan's salary was $25,000. Where did the court get the axe with which to "split the difference?"

It is the custom of newspapers to reprint in their own columns complimentary notices given to them by contemporaries. Availing himself of this custom, the writer of Book Notes reproduces the following from the Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle of 9th August last:

"There's a common scold in Providence called Rider, Sidney S. the rest of his name is, if memory serves, who prints once in two weeks a thing denominated "Book Notes," and claiming to be "Historical, Literary and Critical." It is refreshing and invigorating to read this confection of conceit, bitterness and disappointment, just as it is refreshing and invigorating to put salt on early radishes, real mustard on a ham sandwcih, or hot drops in beer. Rider is qualified, if he were so disposed, to be something of an authority on books, considered either from a "literary," a mechanical or a mercantile point of view, and having a tenacious memory, he has stored up from a picturesque and vagrant reading a lot of "historical matter" that he disseminates on occasion with about as much courtesy, breeding and kindliness as a yaller dog shows to any creature rash enough to try to share his meal. His "critical" outfit is built on the plan of the frequenters of the Donnybrook fair, and consists wholly in hitting at any and every head he happens to see. His last issue,

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nominally of eight pages, has just three and three-quarters pages of what he probably would call "Notes," the remainder of the number being given over to advertisements. Out of the 15 articles that make up the three and three-quarters pages there are just two that can be ranked as "Book Notes," and this only by a stretch of interpretation, for neither of them gives any information as to the nature of the book referred to, and both are written to show that the authors were wrong or mistaken, or that their material isn't what it purports to be. Of the rest one is a jab at the Grand Jury system (Rider's red rag), three are punches at the Providence Journal (also a bete noir of Sidney's), one is a whack at the state authorities for doing what was none of Rider's business anyway; one is a characterization of plumbers, doctors and insurance companies as "robbers of the community," one is a sneering, surring allusion to a deceased physician who devoted as much attention to his own business as Rider does to that of others; others are a yawp about the price of potatoes, a fling at the Bristol and Woonsocket rubber factories, with a side winder at the Journal, a rap at the city park commission, a knockout for Admiral Sampson as "the veriest snob of whom Rider, S. S., has present knowledge," a condemnation of vaccination as a delusion and a fraud, and a reference to the Pawtucket Gazette, which is incorrect, untruthful and as blatherskite blackguardism as even Rider himself in his most fruitful moments is capable of producing. Starting with the statement that this paper of a recent issue said "editorially" what it never said editorially at all, Rider proceeds to put into the mouth of "he"—by which he means "the editor," although he has previously spoken only of the paper—a lot of riffraff which he thereupon to his own satisfaction knocks down and drags out, and then flies up on the fence and lets out a crowing that can be heard from 73 Almy street almost to the opposite curbstone. Rider is a rabid rooster, no doubt, but if the rest of his incubrations are as accurate and as much in accord with propriety and decency as his reference to the Gazette, either "editorially" or otherwise, he ought to have nine pages to his firecracker "Book Notes," and shoot 'em off certainly as often as once in ten days. "Fortnightly" is too long a period to keep a waiting world on such an anxious seat."

This clever and correct description of myself was written by Mr. Fred Sherman, a son of my former friend and first assignee, Robert Sherman, Esq., of Pawtucket. Fred was sent every night to gather the money we had received and take it to Pawtucket in order to its absolute security. It always struck me curiously that comparison of the two cash accounts was never verified. The young man is a graduate of Brown University, and as I study his work, well may the "bitterness of disappointment" make my soul weary. I have not been able to grad-

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uate in education even until now—in truth I have gained wisdom by my young friend's effort. But what reason has Fred Sherman to be so sensitive concerning Grand Juries? Is he under obligations to such bodies, and is he infatuated with the utter rottenness which has sometimes been practiced with the system? My young friend was, one time, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Pawtucket, but why should this be a reason for shielding the rank rascality which has too often prevailed in the management of Grand Juries?

The farce of the discovery of the "remains" of General Nathaniel Greene in a South Carolina vault by Asa Bird Gardiner (to Hell with Reform Gardiner) is being played here in Rhode Island in the General Assembly. The veracious *Journal* says that "the authority and eminence of Col. Gardiner made the identification of the remains of Gen. Nath. Greene clear to the General Assembly, naming the buttons and gloves found with the bones, the coffin plate and *perhaps* most conclusive of all spoke of the dome-shaped skull by which eminent biographers have declared Gen. Greene's remains could surely be recognized." Of what material were these gloves made that they withstood the destructive forces of 116 years in this vault—no other thing surviving? Was Greene buried with gloves on his hands and without boots? How could any "eminent biographer" describe Greene's skull, never having seen either the skull or the man? I should like to have the paragraph pointed out where such a tale is told. No such nonsense was ever written by any biographer. Moreover, George W. Greene states that the coffin plate was silver. Would a silver plate by erosion come to the condition of this mispelled fragment?

From the Pascoag *Herald* of March 7: The Providence *Journal* is out in favor of compulsory vaccination. Good! Now let the good work begin with its stockholders and go down through the force. We will guarantee there are a plenty connected with the *Journal* who have not been vaccinated in a reasonable time. Fie on such cowards! Force vaccination on the children and ignorant, would you, while judges, doctors, printers and men of influence dread the act and neglect to practice what they preach. Samuel Darling was at least more brave and honest.

By "implication" that means that the *Journal* is false in its "preaching." In plain English these "men of influence" are sturdily lying in matters of vaccination.

The March *Century* has an elaborate article on Mr. Marconi's tremendous discovery in telegraphy—"the

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wireless." The paper was written be tween constant interviews with Mr. Marconi. After it was written the inventor carefully read the proofs and himself wrote a prefatory note in which he says:

"Mr. McGrath gives a straightforward popular account of the general methods employed, and as complete a history of the development of the system as is possible in the necessarily somewhat limited space at his disposal.

"A certain commercial application of my system has already been achieved.

"In all. seventy ships carry permanent installations, and there are over twenty land stations in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, besides several in this country. To what further extent the system may be commercially applied is not easy to foretell. My recent successful experiments between Poldhu and St. John's, however, give great hopes of a regular transatlantic wireless telegraph service in the not too distant future."

Every intelligent man must have the greatest interest in the *Century* paper.

The learned editor of the Homeopathic *Recorder* lives in Philadelphia, where the cases of lockjaw which followed to the death, in every case, from vaccination; puts this unanswerable question to the newspaper editors on the cause tetanus; that is the name which doctors call that which you and I call "lockjaw."

Several learned editors have decided that the cause of the numerous cases of tetanus following vaccinations in all parts of the country was the patient's fault in not properly taking care of themselves. Why is it that more germs will not avail themselves of the tens of thousands of daily skinned hands, and knees of the sportive kids, but always await entry at the vaccination "wound?"

The Woman's Home Companion for March has a paper entitled "Clara Barton at Fredericksburg." It is the second in the series, written in order to give women some small honor in their but splendid service in the Civil War. Clara Barton did splendid service at this battle, hence it became necessary to introduce Gen. Burnside in the narrative; an excellent portrait of Gen. Burnside is given in the article. The purpose of the Woman's Home Companion in this enterprise deserves the highest commendation. The yearly subscription is only $1.00. Address Springfield, O. The paper above mentioned is worth a year's subscription.

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Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, 2 vols, 12mo, bound together; Providence, 1792. Excessively rare, $3.00. This is a most valuable book for the study of the style of Goldsmith; it scarcely resembles the book as he finally left it, for this reprint was from the first edition

Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians. Beyond all comparison the best musical dictionary in the English Language. It was written by the most eminent writers now living, foreign as well as English. George Grove (now Sir George) was its editor, but author as well. This is a subscriber's set, in the numbers, uncut. It cost $24.25, and will be sold for $10.75. There are 22 parts, besides the supplement.

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Origin of the First Three Sections of Article X of the Constitution—On the Judiciary.

(Copyright Applied for.)

The People's Convention grew from a meeting of the whole body of the people held in 1841, in Providence. Such meetings were the law under the First charter, but were suppressed under the Second charter.

The people's convention framed a constitution, printed it, adjourned thirty eight days, then again assembled, reconsidered the entire document, republished it as a "Proposed" constitution, and left it to a vote of the freemen; and also to such as might be made freemen by it. The same process was done with the present constitution. The original issue read, Sec. 1 Art. XI:

"The judicial powers of this state shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such other courts, inferior to the supreme courts as the Legislature may from time to time ordain and establish; and the jurisdiction of the supreme, and of all other courts, may from time to time, be regulated by the General Assembly."

Sec. 2. "Chancery powers may be conferred on the supreme court; but no other court exercising chancery powers shall be established in this state."

Thirty-eight days later the convention added these words to the end of Sec. 2: "Except as is now provided by law." As first printed, this constitution contained, Art. XI, Sec. 8: "The judges of the courts shall in all trials, state the testimony and declare the law to the jury." But when finally acted upon by the people's convention this clause, or section, was stricken out. The reason for the idea is sufficiently clear. It was the unbounded ignorance of judges, in the law, and a lack of the power of analyzers, in addition to ignorance of the character and nature of evidence on the part of juries. Had it been left alone no harm would have arisen from it. Only educated men could have been elected as judges, and juries would have become educated. But it was not left alone.

In the same month, November, 1841, the opposition party, then called the "landholders," held a convention, and adopted a constitution, which was, so far as the first two sections are concerned, almost *verbatim* copies of the people's constitution. The landholders' constitution failed of being adopted, and another "Law and Order" convention was held. A constitution was framed, adopted by the people and now forms the organic fundamental law. The two sections above described, on the judiciary, were enlarged to three sections as follows:

Section 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the general assembly may, from time to time, ordain and establish.

Sec. 2. The several courts shall have such jurisdiction as may, from time to time, be prescribed by law. Chancery powers may be conferred on the supreme court, but on no other court to any greater extent than is now provided by law.

Sec. 3. The judges of the supreme court shall, in all trials, instruct the jury in the law. They shall also give their written opinion upon any question of law whenever requested by the governor, or by either house of the general assembly.

To whom the people of Rhode Island have been indebted for the original draft of this judiciary article, has not hitherto been known. When the former section came to be considered, a committee of ten members was appointed to consider a proposition to require five judges for the supreme court, one for each county, which William Ennis, a lawyer from Newport, and of the people's party, had proposed. The committee reported. From what followed their report must be inferred to be that above printed. Wilkins Updike, one of the committee, urged the necessity of judicial reform, maintained the necessity of courts of common pleas, and that such courts should be law courts with "good" judges. Mr. Updike practically supported Mr. Ennis.

Richard K. Randolph of Newport protested against any change in the present system as it existed under the charter, but that the matter should be left to the General Assembly. James F. Simmons, afterwards U. S. senator, supported Mr. Randolph; and Charles Jackson, afterwards governor, also supported Mr.

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Randolph. Against them Mr. Ennis supported Mr. Updike's proposition, urging the necessity of judicial reform, while Charles Jackson attempted to overcome by ridicule.

Mr. Updike stood firmly for his proposition, which was "for a single judge for all the courts of common pleas." He maintained that the salaries would be large enough to support a man of talent and eminence, and not so large as to be cavilled at. The business of the state would be better done, and at the same expense, urging that the farmers of the state would like the provision; they want the best lawyers to decide their cases; they go to Providence and find out the ablest man and submit their case to him; he examines it, and tells the man perhaps that his case is the clearest in the world. The action is commenced and the case is in court; but the ablest lawyer, and the best judges are not there to decide the case, and the point is to be submitted to the guess of such judges as may be there; what the result of that guess may be can be determined only by act of Providence (Divine) in the particular mode of guessing."

Mr. Updike's proposition failed of adoption by the convention, by a vote of 23 to 44. A study of this vote would throw a flood of light upon the subsequent judicial history, but space is not at my service.

Mr. Updike did not abandon his attempt, but the following day submitted a substitute for the first section of the judiciary article. "It provided for a supreme court, to consist of one chief and three associates; either one of the associates to hold courts of common pleas in the several counties, but not to sit in the supreme court on appeals from his decisions."

Mr. Ennis also presented an amendment establishing the same system of courts of common pleas without limiting the number of judges. Neither of their propositions were discussed or entertained. In the afternoon session of the same day Nathan B. Sprague of

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Smithfield urged that two side judges should be appointed for each county, to the court of common pleas "he did not like to have the farmers cut off all at once," from holding judicial power; and James F. Simmons instantly seeing the politics in it, supported Sprague's idea. Sylvester G. Sherman, subsequently made a supreme court judge, instantly presented a substitute for the whole article. On motion of Mr. Updike, the "three propositions" contained in the first three sections were referred to a committee. No committee was named nor any reports made. The last move in the convention took place Sept. 24th. Robert H. Watson of Jamestown moved some amendments to the article, but their nature, or character, is not a matter of record. Asa B. Waite of North Kingston moved "that the judge of the common pleas be required to instruct the jury in the law." Charles Jackson opposed the proposition on the ground that no court of common pleas had been established by the constitution. Mr. Waite's proposition failed, as did all other similar efforts, and the constitution was adopted as it now stands.

This result was personal politics pure and simple. Of the 44 votes cast against the proposition to have legally educated men sit as chiefs—men capable of stating the law, and analyzing the evidence—31 came from the "back" towns; many of these men were actually members, or had been judges of their incompetent courts; many more were members of the General Assembly and denied the political power which the election of these judges gave; and still others were political schemers who sought their political ends, through these "back" town boards. Had the people's constitution been continued none of these evils could have followed. It was constructed wholly for the betterment of systems—never for purely personal political ends.

"BEFORE IT."

One great stumbling block in the constitution lies in the first paragraph in Section 3, above printed: "The judges of the supreme court shall in all trials

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instruct the jury in the law." The clearness of this ordinance seems beyond question and the reason for its existence is clearly in what precedes in this article. But the court at last concluded that it needed judicial reconstruction. So the court amended this fundamental law by concluding that the words "before it" immediately following the word "trials," had been omitted, either accidentally or otherwise, by the convention, and by the people. The court held that the paragraph should have been written: "The judges of the supreme court *shall* in *all* trials *before it* instruct the jury in the law." If the words "before it" were omitted by the convention, may I not think that the convention thought that the supreme court judge would know enough not to instruct a jury when there was no jury "before it"? that these judges did not need specific instructions *not* to instruct a jury which was not before them? or, to look to it to have a jury at all trials in order to instruct it in obedience to the court's reconstruction of the constitution, was not the Suburban condemnation case a *trial* before this court? And was the jury instructed? If not, why not? The court must again reconstruct its constitution; the clause must be made to read: "The judges of the supreme court *shall* in *all* cases *before it* instruct the jury in the law, and look to it that a jury is present." So goes on this judicial vaudeville while this court constructs and reconstructs the fundamental constitution.

I will re-state with more detail the case: As originally written, and submitted to the people's convention, this clause read: "The judges of the courts shall in all trials state the testimony to the jury." It was written by Thomas W. Dorr from the committee on the judiciary. It was adopted by the convention, and so left on its first adjournment. It re-assembled, Nov. 16th, 1841. In the meantime Mr. Dorr had carefully considered the proposition and had stricken it from his copy of the first printed form. He had written this in its place: "The judges of the courts, except the supreme court, shall in all trials state the testimony and declare the law to the jury; but in all criminal cases the jury shall judge of the law and of the fact." But Mr. Dorr, upon further consideration wholly abandoned the clause, and it was omitted in the people's constitution, as finally submitted to be taken up by the Law and Order convention, and inserted into the present constitution where for sixty years it has bred nothing but lawlessness and disorder. But in adopting it the Law and Order convention inserted the "judges of the supreme court," which Mr. Dorr had excluded.

The constitution of Rhode Island is still in name the fundamental law here. Can a court constituted under it, in open violation of it, make a decree which is binding upon the people? Can an unconstitutional court make a constitutional decree? or, can it, by its own decree, fix its own integrity? These are burning questions before the people of Rhode Island, and there will be no escaping them; but there is this consolation, we are one week nearer the end of such actions.

A FRIGHTFUL CASE OF COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

The *Journal* published a communication concerning a child named Goodell,

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who had been vaccinated, and the family destroyed thereby. Attention was called to the case by Superintendent Thurber of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Here follows the story of the father of this once beautiful girl:

"The undersigned, Charles G. Goodell, born in Vermont, came to Pawtucket, married a Rhode Island woman named Harriet Carpenter. Seven children were born to us, one died at birth, one died of membraneous croup, and one died of scarlet fever. Four are still alive. One is now partially paralytic, believed to have been caused by the scarlet fever. We moved from Pawtucket to Providence, after which two daughters were born to us, Maude and Leah.

When these children were of a proper age to be sent to school we were informed that they must be vaccinated, as a preventive against smallpox, before they could enter a city school, and that a physician would perform the operation at the city hall every Saturday. On Saturday, the 24th of September, 1892, I took these two daughters to the city hall for the purpose of having vaccination performed. It was done by Dr. C. H. Leonard. I was told to bring the children on the next following Saturday for the purpose of discovering whether the vaccination had taken effect. I did so; it apparently had taken effect and certificates were given us, bearing date October 1st, 1892. The first thing discovered by us following this vaccination were small sores; one on the crown of Leah's head, another on the face of Maude, and others soon followed, all over the body of the latter. The mother of these children was then living and cared for them; but she died of pneumonia January 13th, 1894. The sores upon Leah's head at last healed and have not since troubled her; but those upon the body of Maude have never healed, and are today a terrible affliction upon all of us; neither child has attended school. Maude is refused admission, no doubt for cause, and her sister Leah, now thirteen years old, is my housekeeper, and cares as best she can for the other daughter. We still have Leah's certificate of vaccination; but Maud's was taken away at a school to which we applied for admission. But the records show the facts at the city hall.

Fourteen physicians have been called, or have seen those children, and the conditions which I have described, to-wit.: Leonard, Hough, Wilcox, Judson, Latham, Clarkson, Walker, Phillips, Mathews, Morgan, Terry, Kimball, Coffin and Swarts. Five of them attended my child at the Rhode Island hospital. Four of them charged for service and I paid them; the remaining five were gratuitous, this included the "service" at the city hall.

CHARLES G. GOODELL.

The following clipping is taken from a recent issue of the Springfield Republican:

The cost of living continues to rise, and with butter, eggs, milk, potatoes, vegetables of nearly all kinds and fuel at the highest prices known in years,

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people possessed of small incomes must be having difficulty in making both ends meet. Only in rare cases, if at all have wages increased in equal proportion. Dun's Review publishes its index number of commodity prices for March 1, showing an increase from $99.576 on February 1 to $101.593. This is the highest point reached in many years and is to be compared with the index number of $72.455 as it stood at the bottom of the decline in prices which was reached in July of 1897. In other words, the breadstuffs, meats, dairy and garden products, other food products, clothing and necessaries of life generally, which cost $72.45 in 1897, now cost $101.59. This represents an advance of 40 per cent. of living and a corresponding depreciation of the dollar.

In the face of these conditions, which every laboring, and every salaried man in Rhode Island knows to be true, every Rhode Island sewing woman is forced by a law of congress to pay a Rhode Island sewing machine maker double the price for his machine that is paid by any and every woman in Europe—worse still, every newspaper in Rhode Island supports such piratical work.

The "case" against Florence Burns in New York is closed. The judge discharged her, declaring there was no evidence against her. It was a criminal judicial scandal for which attorneys-general should be held under the severest condemnation. It is so with the Patrick case, some three months on trial; it was so with the Molineux case; and in Massachusetts with the Eastman case, and also in the Fosburg case.

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An account of the churches in Rhode Island, by Henry Jackson, 8 vo. cloth, 25 cents. This indicates the condition in 1854.

Defence of the Rhode Island System in the Treatment of the Indians; and of Civil and Religious Liberty, by Allen R. I. Hist. Society, 30 cents. 8 vo., cloth

Ancient Constitution of the Free Masons, Edited by Anderson. First printed in London 1723. This is a New York reprint, 1892 ..... $1.00

These are about the two only things for the doing of which Rhode Island needs no defence.

An interesting little Music Book, bearing the title: Juvenile Miscellany. Is for sale by Sidney S. Rider, 73 Almy St., Providence. The book is copyrighted by Melvin Lord and John C. Holbrook, their right was claimed as proprietors, but not authors. It is stated on preface that large numbers of the songs were translated from the German by the Rev. W. C. Woodbridge, Ed. of Annals of Education; and by S. F. Andrews Theological Seminary. The Smith music is largely original compositions.

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R I COLONIAL RECORDS, Vols 1-9-10.

BANK RETURNS, Rhode Island, 1859.

BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL TRACT, No 1, Sec. Ser.

RHODE ISLAND REPORTS, Vols. 4, 5, 12, 13.

Mr. John Burrough, a writer once well known, has a paper in the April *Century* on "Literary Values." Unfortunately the only thing of literary value at present is Fiction, and that Mr. Burrough does not handle; but he undertakes to define poetry after this fashion:

"How hard it is to tell what makes a true poem, a lasting poem! When one asks himself what it is, how many things arise, how hard to narrow the list down to a few things! Is it beauty? Then what is beauty? One meets with beautiful poems every day that he never thinks of or recurs to again. It is certain that without one thing there is no real poetry—genuine passion. The fire came down out of heaven and consumed Elisha's offering because Elisha was sincere. Plan and build your poem never so deftly, mankind will not permanently care for it unless it has genuine feeling."

Now please write another paper and tell us of what "genuine passion" and "genuine feeling" consists, so that we can know the chap when we meet him.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1902.

Vol. 19
No. 8

The Amendment of the Constitution as Finally Passed by the General Assembly is as Follows:

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. The Supreme Court shall have final revisory and appellate jurisdiction upon all questions of law and equity. It shall have power to issue prerogative writs, and shall also have such other jurisdiction as may from time to time be prescribed by law. A majority of its judges shall always be necessary to constitute a quorum. The inferior courts shall have such jurisdiction as may from time to time be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall give their written opinion upon any question of law whenever requested by the Governor or by either house of the General Assembly.

Sec. 3. Sections 1 and 2 of this amendment shall take in the Constitution of the State the place of sections 2 and 3 of article 10, entitled "Of the Judicial Power," which sections are hereby annulled.

Sec. 4. Section 3 of article 14 of the Constitution of the State, entitled "Of the Adoption of this Constitution," is hereby annulled.

Sec. 5. The General Assembly shall provide by law for carrying this amendment into effect, and until such provision shall be made the Supreme Court, as organized at the time of the adoption of this amendment, shall continue to have and exercise the same powers and jurisdiction which it shall then have under such organization.

It must now go before a new General Assembly, following the next election of members of that body, and be accepted by that body, after which it goes before the voters of the state of which body it must have three-fifths. This is the great Reform which has taken place here within my time. An extra issue of Book Notes will follow this issue—10,000 copies will be published and circulated all over Rhode Island. The Historical and Legal conditions will be clearly and forcibly stated. Never since the Dorr war has so great a question been presented to the Rhode Island people.

Compulsory Vaccination is a dead issue in Rhode Island. It will never come again to the front. The corrupt work at Woonsocket produced the usual result of all such work. It aroused men and the reaction was inevitable. The writer of this note has received several anonymous communications from those who favored vaccination, with its recent result lockjaw. Don't waste good postage stamps upon me. The struggle is won. Now take a few doctors before some Rhode Island petit juries, for maiming or killing children, with Vaccine virus, forced into the flesh of unconsenting victims—and the medical faculty will change its opinion.

It used to be talked that in case of a general conflagration of this world, the last place to burn would be the Rhode Island coal beds. Some years ago the writer tried the experiment of burning coal from the "Cranston" mines; burning nearly two tons of it. It never left a clinker, and burned only too free. Now some demented New Yorkers have discovered again the mine of untold wealth and are trying to sell stock so that they can make and sell "Rhode Island Coal Briquettes." Learn how to use this coal. Get the proper stove and you will use no other coal. It is a disgrace to the enterprise of Rhode Island men that they have overlooked these matters—they do not understand them.

The Review of Reviews for April is of the greatest excellence—every paper is worth the careful reading of even the busiest of men. The relations between Trusts and the Courts, and who is benefitted by the Two Sugar Trusts, are both treated in the "Progress of the World" pp. 394-396. There is an article entitled "American Captains of Industry," giving brief accounts with upward of 70 portraits. The editor says concerning it: The most considerable contribution to the April *Review of Reviews* is Mr. Carl Snyder's article on "American 'Captains of Industry.'" Recognizing the impossibility of making an exhaustive and exact list of the living great industrial leaders who have given America its preeminence in trade and commerce over all other countries of the world, Mr. Snyder has selected as fairly typical the one hundred or more leaders in science, invention, transportation, and trade who were gathered in New York to lunch with Prince Henry of Prussia, and rapidly reviews these men, grouped with a view to giving the special field in

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which each "Captain" has been notable, and his special significance in it. Not the least interesting part of the article are the photographs of no less than seventy-five of these builders of American industry.

When I saw that J. P. Morgan heads the lists of these Captains of Industry I thought that the title should have been Captors instead of Captains.

The object of destroying silver as money was to get the property of debtors at the shrinkage price to which such property must fall. Estates which cost $25,000 sold in the city for $11,000. Having secured these properties the new owners will presently return silver and take the profits—that is all there was in it. A member of the R. I. Legislature writes this letter published in the Sunday New York Times:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading an editorial on Bryan in the Times a day or two ago I noticed that you assumed that he would be the obstacle in the way of Democratic success in 1904 because he would not be willing to abandon the principles of the Kansas City platform at the bidding of the men who knifed the ticket in 1896.

The demand that the control of the Democratic Party be put into the hands of the men who were responsible for its defeat in 1896 is, to say the least, a fine exhibition of "nerve." To such a demand Bryan and his friends will not listen, as they ought not to listen.

He was nominated in 1896 by the most representative convention the Democrats ever held, and was entitled to the solid support of his party. At that convention the rich wing of the party lost control of the organization, and finding their occupation of playing the other Dromio to the Republicans gone, bolted the nomination.

That bolt undoubtedly defeated Bryan, but I would like to ask THE TIMES what the bolters have gained by such defeat.

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You may say that you have gained the gold standard, which you put forth during the campaign as the one thing needful. But you also gained imperialism, which means the denial of self-government to our colonies and the ultimate destruction of self-government at home. You have gained a Dingley bill which fleeces the people all over the land for the sake of enabling the protected industries to sell their goods cheaper abroad than they do at home. You have gained a ship subsidy bill, which is a bald proposition to take money directly from the pockets of the people and put it into the pockets of a few very rich ship owners. You have gained a decision from the Supreme Court in the insular cases which is destructive of Constitutional liberty. You have gained a war in the Philippines that has cost thousands of precious lives and hundreds of millions of dollars, and the end is not yet in sight. You have gained the contempt of every real lover of human freedom because you refuse to subscribe to the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

You bolted Bryan because you wanted the gold standard; you have got it, but don't you think the price was rather high?

Having brought all these evils upon the Nation as a result of their bolt in 1896, don't you think the Gold Democrats a trifle presumptuous to ask that Bryan and his friends surrender to them?

In 1896 the Gold Democrats took the position that they would rule or ruin the Democratic Party. They were not allowed to rule it, they have not yet succeeded in ruining it, but isn't ruin preferable to the rule of men governed by such principles? Will THE TIMES tell us wherein the leaders of the bolt against Bryan differ from Republicans in their political principles? What advantage to the common people would be gained by electing one of them to the Presidency?

The Democratic bolters of 1896 preferred the election of a Republican rather

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than have Bryan win. I believe that the regular Democrats who supported Bryan will see that no Gold Democrat is elected to the Presidency for many years to come. It is of no importance whether Bryan runs again or not, but it is of the utmost importance that some one be nominated who represents the principles for which Bryan fought in the last two campaigns. The command of the army will not be given to the men who deserted to the enemy.

JOSEPH McDONALD.

Pawtucket, R. I., March 16, 1902.

Admirers of President Lincoln, and who does not revere his memory, will be interested in the article descriptive of "The Lincoln National Museum" in the April Woman's Home Companion. It is illustrated by many rare old photographs.

Women who are interested in the fashions for spring and summer will do well to read the Home Companion. It is full of suggestions.

A new departure for this paper is a page of humor. Fun of a clean and healthy character is one of the best things that can be introduced into a home, but until now most of the so-called home magazines seem to have avoided it.

He makes us pay him for hearing them sing, and he makes them pay him for the privilege of singing, and the tickets are sold in a restaurant where he gets his feed. Goodness, he could give points to Foster's pawn shop.

The only account of a prehistoric rock inscription on the west shore of Mount Hope Bay, in Bristol, near Mount Hope, ever printed, appeared in a book published by Sidney S. Rider, entitled "King Philip and the Wampanoags of Rhode Island," by W. J. Miller. A wood cut of the inscription is given. Few copies now remain of this interesting book, and they will be sold only at one price, $1.00 per copy, postpaid.

We call them empire builders now, but when the eighteenth century dawned they were called pirates of the Spanish Main. Ten million dollars for scholarships cannot change the moral law. Cecil Rhodes was a pirate, made more piratical by the twentieth century devices.

The result of the Boer war will be exactly what happened to the English colonies here in 1776. A new Republic will be the outcome. The colonists here were the Empire Builders; just so they will be in South Africa, and it won't be Cecil Rhodes.

A Book Notes subscriber asks me the correct spelling of the name *Weetamoe*, the most celebrated of the queens of the Wampanoags, in answer to which I print the following note:—

This Indian woman, the most celebrated among the New England Indian women, was the wife, as *we* call the relationship of Wamsutta, the great Sachem of the Wampanoags. Her sister was the wife of King Philip. After Wamsutta's death, Philip became the Chief Sachem. Weetamoe must have been very attractive, for she was thrice married; and every time to distinguished Sachems. She posessed great influence

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in not only her own tribe, but also in the adjoining tribes. Her last husband was Quinapen, son of the great Sachem Ninegret. He, Quinapen, was killed at the swamp fight at Narragansett, 19th December, 1675. She fled with King Philip. He was shot at Mount Hope, 12th August, 1676, and again Weetamoe fled. In attempting alone to cross the Titicut, now the Taunton river, on a raft, she was drowned, but a few days after the death of Philip. Among the early writers she is almost invariably spoken of as "The Squaw Sachem of Pocasset," with no other specific name; in truth she had, like nearly all celebrated Indians, several successive names, as she became famous, and popular, her first name being "Namumpum."

There have been many forms of spelling the name, among them Weetamo, Weetamoo, Wietamore, Weetamore, Wetamoe, Weetamoe, etc. The last two forms were used in 1676; the form "Wetamoe" in a legal document, in a court at Newport in 1676; and the form "Weetamoe" in a "Brief History of the War," by Increase Mather, London, 1676; the form "Weetamore" is used in the edition of Church's Indian Wars, Newport, 1772. I have never been able to consult the edition of 1716, and hence can not say how it is therein writtten. But, however it was, the form "Weetamoe," has the sanction of the first scholar in this country, written by him while the woman was still living. (Brief History of the War, London, 1676, page 220.) It is true that Dr. Mather also wrote, in the same book (page 191) "Weetamoo," so that both forms have the authority of the same scholar. The form "Weetamoe" was the one chosen by Eastburn, for his poem "Yamoyden," and in my opinion best represents the articulation of the name when properly pronounced.

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During the present session of congress The Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia, will contain articles on National affairs by the former postmaster-general, Hon. Charles Emory Smith.

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There came to Book Notes one day a good sized, elegantly printed (what I at first took to be) pamphlet; finally I discovered that it was "An Illustrated Magazine of Travel and Education," published monthly by the Passenger Department of the N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R. This March number contains an article on "The Three Oregons," by Alfred Holman, of the Portland *Oregonian*; an article on "The Botanical Bronx," by Dr. N. L. Britton, director-in-chief of the New York Botanical Garden; an article on "The Up-

to-Date Locomotive," by A. M. Waitt; a charming article on "The Land of Waterfalls," by Frank H. Taylor; an article on Batavia, N. Y., by David D. Lent; a poetic article, entitled, "Midst Peaks and Chasms," by Col. P. Donan; a spirited article on "Ice-Boat Sailing," by Anna S. Harlan; several interesting "Little Histories," together with "Vest Pocket Confidences," by John K. Le Baron, and a fund of valuable information, regarding lake and mountain resorts, railroads, books of the day, theatrical affairs, interspersed with numerous bits of verse, the whole beautifully illustrated by the finest of half-tones, including a number of full pages. Published by the New York Central Railroad, at 50 cents per year. But about the best thing in this excellent number are its witticisms. There is really wit in them, and the "turns" are *so* delicate.

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Defence of the Rhode Island System in the Treatment of the Indians; and of Civil and Religious Liberty, by Allen R. I. Hist. Society, 30 cents, 8 vo., cloth These are about the two only things for the doing of which Rhode Island needs no defence.

Ancient Constitution of the Free Masons, Edited by Anderson. First printed in London 1723. This is a New York reprint, 1892 ..... $1.00

An interesting little Music Book, bearing the title: Juvenile Miscellany. Is for sale by Sidney S. Rider, 73 Almy St., Providence. The book is copyrighted by Melvin Lord and John C. Holbrook, their right was claimed as proprietors, but not authors. It is stated on preface that large numbers of the songs were translated from the German by the Rev. W. C. Woodbridge, Ed. of Annals of Education; and by S. F. Andrews Theological Seminary. The Smith music is largely original compositions.

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BANK RETURNS, Rhode Island, 1859.

BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL TRACT, No. 1, Sec. Ser.

RHODE ISLAND REPORTS, Vols. 4, 5, 12, 13.

This clipping came from the *Herald* (Boston), 17th March:

"The announcement that the Rockefellers' April dividends on Standard Oil foot up about $11,000,000 occasions conflicting emotions, considering the freedom with which they are being distributed for philantrophic purposes, here and elsewhere."

The same *Herald* contains this:

"It is not expected that the men will report to the Merchant & Miners' nor the Clyde line today. Dock laborers are offered a reduction of 5 cents per hour in their wages by the Merchants & Miners' company. Before the the strike they were paid 30 cents per hour."

Then comes the *Journal* here, concerning these laborers, with

"COMPLETLEY WIPED OUT"

and on a preceding announcement the enactment of the Ship Subsidy Bill by the Senate. A Senator desired some limit to be fixed to this great gift of money, named $9,000,000 yearly. Senator Aldrich killed this limit.

Such are the schemes called by *The Nation*, "gifts of public money to prosperous citizens engaged in trades already flourishing," which every law-making body in this republic is every moment engaged in. Will laboring men never arouse themselves to action? Is there no security for a man's wages in this republic?

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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Entered as Second class Matter, at the Providence, R. I. Post Office.

50 Cents per annum. Fortnightly. Single Copy 5 Cents. SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1902. Extra Number

The Necessity of a Reorganization of the Judicial System of Rhode Island under the Proposed Amendment of the Constitution Adopted by the General Assembly in March, 1902.

The Bar Association, with singular unanimity, has initiated a movement looking through an amendment of the Constitution, to the ultimate reorganization of the judicial system of the state. And no one who has given any consideration to the subject can doubt the urgent necessity of a radical change in that system. The surprise is that the movement has been so long delayed. Indeed, the greater surprise is that the present most vicious, and as many believe, in many of its features utterly unconstitutional system, was ever inaugurated. But of this more anon. Let us first trace the causes which led up to, and the development of, the present movement; a movement which, it was well said in the course of the late debate upon it in the House of Representatives, has no politics in it, and which has the hearty support of men of both the political parties who have given it earnest consideration.

But to thus trace it understandingly we must go back to the formation, and the adoption in November, 1842, of the constitution of the State. For there were embodied in that instrument, and thus made a part of the organic law of the State, two peculiar provisions, to which unquestionably, as is now a matter of history, is to be attributed the unfortunate device and saddling upon the State of the present most vicious system. These two provisions are that one in Section 2 of Article X which provides that "Chancery powers may be conferred on the Supreme Court, *but on no other court* to any greater extent than is now provided by law": and that other in Section 3 of the same article which provides that "the judges of the Supreme Court shall, *in all trials*, instruct the jury in the law"—

While, owing to the unfortunate lack of any full detailed report of the debates in the Convention which framed the constitution, all may not agree as to how or why these exceptional provisions came to be embodied in that instrument, it seems to us that their origin may be traced directly to the then existing judicial system of the state under the Charter, and, (as it seems to us must now be recognized as an unfortunate mistake, perhaps compromise), to the incorporating these peculiarities of that system into the organic law, instead of merely continuing that existing system temporarily until a new and better one should be established under the constitution.

Under the Charter the General Assembly was practically the parliament of the state, with all the powers not only legislative, but also judicial and executive, of the parliament of England. True we had a so-called Supreme Judicial Court, but it was Supreme only in name. Above and over it was the General Assembly itself, retaining to itself and constantly exercising, to a very great extent, not only all of its original judicial jurisdiction and powers, particu-

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larly its Chancery jurisdiction which it never to that time had fully conferred upon the court, but also its full supervisory jurisdiction over the court, setting aside and annulling its judgments and granting new trials in its uncontrolled discretion, and it must be admitted all too often at its mere caprice.

And we then still retained also, besides our courts of probate, made up of the several town councils, and upon which had necessarily for the proper settlement of estates been conferred certain limited chancery jurisdiction (which, with the limited powers, like chancerizing bonds, etc., that had been conferred upon the law courts, no doubt explains the last words of the above quoted sentence from Section 2, "but on no other court *to any greater extent than is now provided by law*") the old courts of common pleas—one in each of the five counties and each composed of a chief justice and four associate justices appointed annually by the General Assembly, not necessarily or seldom if ever, lawyers, and to which never had been entrusted the duty or right of instructing the jury, either upon fact or law, as it had been to the judges of the Supreme court in 1827. And hence we believe was the origin of these two peculiar provisions in the Constitution, their raison d'etre so to speak. For to these inferior courts thus constituted, composed of men who no doubt were generally representative men of their several communities well qualified to administer ordinary justice between their neighbors, but who were not men of legal education or training, it would not do to entrust the administration of that highest and most delicate branch of jurisprudence the chancery system, nor even to trust them to instruct the juries in matters of law.

And we are confirmed in this view, first, by the fact that the record of the convention, meager as it is, shows that the attempt was there several times made to do away with these local county courts of common pleas and to establish in their stead one court for the state to be held by a judge alone; but it could not prevail; and, secondly, by the fact that immediately after the adoption of the constitution, at its session in June, 1843, the General Assembly, of which some of the most prominent members of the convention were leading members, and who may therefore be presumed to have known the true scope, meaning and intent of the clause in question, reorganized these county courts with two associate justices each and a judge of the Supreme court who should always sit with them as their chief justice, and without whom they could not sit as a court, and whose duty it was expressly made to "instruct the grand and petit juries attending in said courts of common pleas and sum up the evidence to the petit juries."

And which peculiarity of the system that our courts of Common Pleas should always be held by a judge of the Supreme Court has, through all the intermediate changes in the organization of these courts, always been strictly adhered to from that day to this; a fact certainly of great historic significance, as a contemporaneous and settled interpretation of this clause of the constitution. For, if not imperatively demanded by it, why, through all these years and all these changes, have our Supreme Court judges been burdened with, and indeed, as is well recognized to have been the fact, why from time to time have their number been increased to enable them to perform, these inferior duties? And particularly why was the present cumbrous and complex scheme adopted? For it is an indisputable historic fact that it was devised to meet this provision of the constitution, and as generally understood with the sanction, if not at the special instance of the judges, or at least of some of them.

We do not overlook that the present judges have recently handed down their opinion in answer to a question sent to them from the Senate that this provision in the constitution that "the judges of the Supreme Court shall *in all trials* instruct the jury in the law" does not prevent the Assembly

from establishing inferior courts whose judges, though not of the Supreme Court, may hold jury trials and, of course, perform all the duties incident to such trials, including instructions to the jury. While we think that in reaching this conclusion the judges ignore the true historic origin of this provision and its settled interpretation by the half-century's unvarying practice under it, particularly by those who must have best known its true scope and intent, that might prove to be of comparatively trifling consequence if this opinion, and the extraordinary reasoning by which its conclusion was reached were not so far reaching and startling. Though we then might well ask what new light have the present judges obtained respecting it and by what authority they now legislate into this plain, unambiguous clause new words to limit its meaning.

In the convention which framed the constitution were such jurists and lawyers as Richard K. Randolph, Job Durfee, George A. Brayton, Elisha R. Potter (Jr.), Sylvester G Sherman, Wilkins Updike, Henry Y. Cranston, Charles F. Tillinghast, William Ennis and William P. Sheffield, and such statesmen and men of business as James Fenner, Charles Jackson, William Sprague (the elder), Byron Diman and Samuel F. Man, men who, one would think, were at least capable of correctly expressing their thought in unambiguous language, particularly when they were engaged in the very serious work of framing the organic law for the future guidance of the community to become, as it declares, for all future time until rightfully changed, "the Supreme law of the state and any law inconsistent therewith *shall be void.*"

But no, say the judges, these men did not correctly express their thought; for when they said, and that as the record shows after very full discussion of the then very imperfect and anomalous organization of the then existing inferior courts, and in the same connection that they authorized the reorganization of those courts, that the judges of the Supreme Court "*shall in all trials*" instruct "the jury," they only meant to say in all trials in the Supreme Court itself; these men not foreseeing as this opinion now tells us "that the time might come when the Supreme Court should not hold, but only review jury trials." And this inexplicable short-sightedness in these jurists, to say nothing of the statesmen, then deliberately putting their thought into language for all time who must, through all their lives, have had occasion to study, and by practice become familiar with, not only our Federal system, but the other state systems whose supreme tribunals never held jury trials but sat only in review. Tradition has led us to rank some, at least, of these men of the convention as intellectual giants; but their short-sightedness, as now disclosed to us, is truly amazing and inexplicable.

But more astounding still is the further reasoning of the judges in their present opinion. For they tell us that "*putting this provision*" (that is, this provision respecting jury trials, and which is the same paragraph they have just told us was put there "so that it should be permanent and not discretionary"), into the constitution was simply changing it from the statutory to the fundamental law." "But," they add, "*that process did not make it any more prohibitive than it was before.* As the General Assembly before the constitution had the power to extend the provision to other courts, so under the constitution it had the same power."

What, then, becomes of the constitution itself? If this is its correct interpretation it is only an illustion.

We had always been taught and had always supposed that the very purpose and effect of embodying in the constitution principles and practices, that had theretofore rested in the discretion of the legislative body and in statute, was to make them at once prohibitive and mandatory, and to place them beyond the reach of the legislative department of the government. And it is upon this theory, principle rather, that

the whole reasoning in Taylor vs. Place rests, and which finally, as we have until this last declaration by the judges was promulgated, understood, emancipated the court itself from its thraldom to the Assembly under the Charter. For it was the very reasoning of this present opinion of the judges, that the Assembly under the constitution continued to possess the powers which it had under the charter, that was there pressed in argument and which the masterly opinion in that case so effectually refuted. But, no, say the present judges; that was all wrong. Putting former statutory provisions into the constitution did not make them any more prohibitive, or, by parity of reasoning, any more mandatory, than they were before; and, therefore, notwithstanding the express provisions of the constitution to the contrary, the Assembly may continue to exercise the same powers as it did under the charter. And consequently, by parity of reasoning, inasmuch as confessedly the Supreme Court itself and our whole judicial system under the charter existed and rested only in statute, it may now at any time be abolished or changed at the pleasure of the Assembly.

And this is the declared law of the state today; and must remain its law until, perchance, in the distant future, it can be reviewed by some other court of final jurisdiction. Taylor v. Place is, for the time being at least, practically overruled. The Assembly is again omnipotent. The Supreme Court itself is again subject to it; and all court proceedings and judgments are again open to its review. And we are thus thrown back into the legislative and judicial chaos that preceded the constitution, and from which we had supposed, but it seems now vainly, that Taylor v. Place had emancipated us.

The only answer to this can be that the judges in this hasty Chamber opinion have used language unadvisedly and did not mean what they say. But no one but the judges themselves can say or assume this: So long as this opinion stands as it is, the public and its advisors must take it and act upon it as declaratory of law of the state, and of the principles by which the constitution is to be interpreted.

So that we may now have jury trials in our District courts held, as some still are as they were under the old ante-constitutional system, by ordinary unprofessional justices, and in our town council courts of probate, and in any other inferior courts and with or without any reserved or secured right of appeal or review (for notwithstanding the statement in this opinion to the contrary there is no such thing as an implied right of appeal) at the will of the Assembly.

But this, at least, may not be said that in the light of this opinion the proposed constitutional amendment which purposes to alienate this clause which the court finds so ambiguous, and which secures this revisory power to the Supreme Court is rendered only the more imperative. For we have no fear that the underlying principle of this present opinion that insertion in the constitution is of no binding effect can ever stand the test of sober second thought.

But to return to the consideration of our present system: It was not until 1848 that the county courts of common pleas were abolished, so jealous were the people of the country towns of any encroachment upon their local institutions; the same spirit, indeed, that, to this day, prevails in the larger number of the towns in their refusal to appoint judges of probate, and persisting in leaving the most delicate duties of that system to be still administered by their town councils. And the wonder is that, as a general thing, they have been so well administered. But perhaps this may be largely attributed to the fact, that, in complicated cases, these local courts generally have, and sometimes of their own motion seek, the advice of counsel, and, in cases of real doubt, their judgments are reviewed upon appeal. But the evils of this probate system were immensely intensified by the dictum of the late Chief Justice

Durfee, thrown out in 1883 in the case of Arnold v. Smith, and finally affirmed in 1893 by the decision of the full court in the case of Williams v. Herrick, that the courts of probate had and could take no jurisdiction over executors' accounts of payment; of legacies and distribution of the estate under the will; thus stripping these courts of that large part of their jurisdiction which they had always, from the very early years of the Colony until 1883, freely exercised without dissent, and in numerous cases with the sanction and approval and indeed concurrence upon appeal of the Supreme Court itself; a decision, to meet which, the present most complex, and, if strictly followed, utterly impractical, system for the settlement of executors' accounts was devised, and the unfortunate result of which has been that probably not one executor's account in fifty, if one in a much larger number, is now ever rendered to, or settled through any court; an evil which, we understand, it is one object of the present movement to remedy upon a proper reorganization of our judicial system, if the present proposed amendment of the constitution prevails.

Under the constitution the Supreme Court succeeded the Supreme Judicial Court under the Charter. But, unfortunately again, instead of simply assuring to it revisory powers which should never be taken from it, and leaving its other jurisdiction to be "from time to time prescribed by law" under the first clause of Section 2 of Article X, in effect thus conforming in this regard to the Constitution of the United States, and of other states—as in the present proposed amendment—it added in Section 3 of Article XIV that "the Supreme Court established by this constitution shall have the same jurisdiction as the Supreme Judicial Court at present established," a provision that even in the intervening half century prior to the judiciary act of 1893, had been repeatedly ignored and violated and which it is one of the purposes of the present proposed amendment also to eliminate as standing in the way of any proper reorganization of the system.

Under the constitution there was established by the General Assembly at its session in June 1843, the one Supreme Court which that organic law called for, but temporarily continuing the then existing courts of common pleas for the several counties reduced to two justices in each county sitting with a judge of the Supreme Court assigned for that purpose as its chief justice. And these were not finally abolished until 1848, when, as stated above, a court of common pleas for the state held by the judge alone was substituted, following in this respect the Federal system; and this system continued until the radical change devised, or rather, as generally understood, adopted (as devised by others), by the last commissioners of revision of the laws and embodied in what is known as their judiciary act of 1893, and afterwards in their final revision of 1896; a system the glaring defects in which have more and more developed the longer it has been practiced under, and the possible abuses of which have become more and more apparent from the repeated changes which have been made in it by intermediate legislation.

To now more critically consider this present system and to endeavor to point out its glaring and, as we believe, unconstitutional defects.

The constitution, by Section 1 of its Article X, provides that "the judicial power of the state *shall be vested in one Supreme Court*, and in such inferior courts as the General Assembly may, from time to time, ordain and establish." And we presume that no one will dispute that by this provision a Supreme Court for the state is established, and that under it only ONE Supreme Court can be established; and that it is mandatory upon the Assembly to elect the judges and otherwise provide for such court. But the jurisdiction of this court was, by Section 2 of Article X, left to be "from time to time prescribed by law" (except such as was secured to it by section

3 of Article XIV as then existing in the Supreme judicial court), and, as we have seen that latter court had never possessed the full chancery jurisdiction, this not having been conferred upon the Supreme Court until 1844. And this it is important to keep in mind. For such new and additional jurisdiction as was then conferred upon it could at any time be taken from it, as we shall hereafter see was in effect done in 1893, but could be conferred upon no other court, unless indeed this constitutional provision is also to be eliminated under the present opinion of the judges.

The question then arises what is the Supreme Court—the Supreme Court of the Constitution under the present system?

Now such court is not constituted merely by the election of judges and calling them judges of that court. The court is the assembling together of those judges, or of a sufficient number of them to constitute a quorum, at some time and place for the transaction of the business that may properly come before it. *And at such time and place it is and must be the constitutional right and privilege and prerogative of each of the judges elected to that court to attend and take part in its deliberations.* For under the constitution each is the co-equal of each of his associates including the Chief Justice, an office not recognized in the constitution, but a creation of the statute, and whose only official pre-eminence is that by virtue of his office he, if present, becomes the court's presiding official.

The question then recurs what jurisdiction has this court thus assembled under the present system. And the answer under the statute, is plain; it can sit and take jurisdiction and act as *the Supreme Court under the constitution* only in two classes of cases.

First, where a constitutional question is involved, and then only upon that question; as was well illustrated in the recent Suburban Railroad condemnation case, in which, when the hearing before the seven judges upon the constitutional question had been finished and counsel were proposing to go on with the hearing of the motion for a new trial upon the other phase of the case, the Chief Justice at once interposed the objection that that part of the case could, under the statute, only be heard by the Appellate Division of the court, which by the statute could only consist of four judges, and the other three must therefore of necessity retire; and the three not chosen by him to remain, did retire accordingly; and thereby, of necessity, the Supreme Court of the constitution became and was dissolved; and there upon the so-called Appellate Division, and which as a court could only exist under the constitution as an inferior court, for certainly a part, call it what you will, Appellate, Common Pleas or what not, and from which a part of the judges are excluded, can not be the whole, was, to all intents and purposes, then and there organized and opened and went on with the hearing. Now is it not plain that if that part of the case had involved any question requiring the exercise of chancery jurisdiction such question would have been *coram non judice* and any action upon it would have been irregular and void for want of constitutional jurisdiction and authority to entertain it. And yet that is just the jurisdiction which the Appellate Division has since 1893 constantly exercised and which it is now constantly exercising.

And by what authority? By authority only of the statute. And with no more sanction for it, no more constitutional right in the assembly to confer this jurisdiction upon this inferior court of four judges, or, worse yet, as it has already done, upon one of those judges sitting alone, than it would have to confer it upon the Common Pleas Division held by one judge; or than it would have to confer it upon the District Courts if it chose, or ever does choose, as it may at some future time, to have those courts held by a so-called judge of the Supreme Court or indeed under the present opinions whether held by a judge of that court or not.

The only other class of questions upon which the Supreme Court as such can under the present system act is in giving its opinion upon questions of law when required by the General Assembly or by the Governor to do so under Section 3 of Article X of the constitution.

But we have heard it said that, of course, under the present system the Appellate Division is the Supreme Court. If by this is meant that in all ordinary litigation, and apart from the two classes of cases to which we have referred, it is the present highest judicial tribunal of the state, it is conceded, unless indeed, as it is difficult to see why they might not, the judges rebel against their degradation and against the present statutory limitations upon their prerogatives and, under Section 3 of Article XIV of the constitution, take upon themselves to assert their rightful constitutional jurisdiction and authority which was formerly vested in the old Supreme judicial court. But this would be judicial rebellion; and it is safe to say that it never will be resorted to, and would avail very little if it were. For, in any view, it could not restore to the Court the full chancery jurisdiction which it ought to have, and which from 1844 to 1893 it did have and rightfully exercise, as a court. For it is unnecessary to consider whether it was ever rightfully conferred upon or exercised by a single judge.

But to say that the Appellate Division under the present system is the Supreme Court of and under the constitution is a solecism. For confessedly the full bench of seven judges, sitting upon constitutional questions, and in which it is the absolute constitutional right of each of the seven judges to sit and take part, is that court.

And if in addition to this we have another court, in which by statute only four of the judges can sit, as the court itself, as stated above, has held, then we have a second Supreme Court, which, under the constitution, is an impossibility.

But worse than this as this same Appellate Division, when held by a majority of its judges, and this in its most authoritative form, has recently declared, for certain purposes, to wit, in that very important class of cases, probate appeals, in which may be involved the gravest questions both of law and equity any one of the four judges composing that division is the Supreme Court. For, in First Nat'l. Bank of Hopkinton v. Greene, 23 R. I., 238, speaking by Mr. Justice Tillinghast, after reciting the statute, it says:

"Under this statute the Appellate Division, for certain purposes, consists of one justice, and for certain other purposes it consists of three justices. For those purposes for which one justice is a quorum, *one justice constitutes the Appellate Division;* while for those purposes for which three justices are required for a quorum, three justices are necessary to constitute said Division. In either case, however, a quorum of the court *is* the court for all purposes whatsoever within the limits of its jurisdiction, unless the statute makes some exception thereto. Appeals from Probate Courts where no jury trial is claimed come directly to the Appellate Division, and they are not included in those cases which require three justices to constitute a quorum. They are, therefore, within the jurisdiction of one justice, *and, when tried by one justice, his decision is final and conclusive;* and it would be just as irregular and improper, as well as just as much beyond the jurisdiction of the three justices who compose the Appellate Division for other purposes, as aforesaid, to review his decision as it would be for a single justice to attempt to review the decision of three justices in a case where their decision is made. In other words, each branch of the Appellate Division, if it may thus be called for the sake of convenience—although in fact it is only one court— (Sic? What can the learned justice here mean?) is independent of the other branch thereof to this extent, and the decisions and judgments of one branch are

just as much the decisions and judgments of the Appellate Division and just as final and conclusive, as are those of the other branch, excepting, as already suggested, those cases where the statute has given the power of review to one branch over the other."

Most assuredly here the court can not mean to say that this division of itself, thus held by a single one of its justices, is the Supreme Court of the constitution. For to say so would be to assert that, in addition to the full court held by the seven justices for the hearing of constitutional questions, there may be also at least four other Supreme Courts and perhaps seven; since of course if one of the judges, when sitting to hear this class of probate appeals, becomes, as they say, the Supreme Court, each of the other three may become so also; and, indeed, as the statute now stands, the same applies to all divorce cases and perhaps to other cases, and of course may at the will of the Assembly be extended to any others, even to Constitutional questions, which indeed may even now be heard by any three of the Appellate judges and of course decided by any two of them.

Nor is this all. It is the constant practice that there are two sections of the Appellate Division sitting at the same time, the Chief Justice or in his absence the senior justice who chances to be present with his two selected associates sitting in one section and the other justice of this division sitting alone in the other. Which of these is the true Appellate Division? For as the court has declared, as we have just seen, each is supreme in its own sphere. And, as illustrative of the dangers and irregularities into which the present system is liable, all unconsciously, no doubt, to run, we are informed that although the statute declares that the Appellate Division shall consist of four judges, and this must mean of only four, and no more, as in fact the Suburban railroad case we have seen the court itself expressly held, yet at times there have been five judges so sitting; the Chief and two of his associates in one, hearing the regular calendar, the other justice usually assigned to that division in another hearing divorce cases, and a *fifth* justice sitting alone hearing a jury trial waived, or some motion in an equity case. Now certainly one of these, unless we can have seven Supreme Courts besides the full constitutional one, must have been irregular. Which was it? *Intelligat-respondeat-qui potest!*

But we have still to consider the worst, the most dangerous feature of the present system. And that is the shifting nature or constitution of this highest section of the court the Appellate Division. What we have thus far said more particularly affects the individual litigants; but in the shifting nature and constitution of this highest section of the court lies its chief weakness and danger so far as the community and the public are concerned. Courts are established not only to settle individual controversies, but, and this is by far their most important public function, to declare and settle principles of law for the guidance of the community in its business and other relations of life. In other words its judgments, its reported decisions, form the body of precedents through which the community and its legal advisers must trace the principles by which to govern themselves in their transactions and relations with and to each other. And, says Dr. Lieber, in his Legal and Political Hermenuetics:

"If the precedent is deprived of that weight which ought to be allowed to it, civil liberty which depends in so high a degree upon a universally diffused knowledge of rights and obligations, as well as upon the stability of government (for instability of government engenders civil immorality), becomes impossible. A citizen, conscientiously desirous of doing right, can obtain no advice from the counsel, whose profession consists in the knowledge of the laws, in any complicated case, if the lawyer himself does not know a certain general

rule which may be applied to the compound case under consideration. * * * Without due regard for precedents no development and expansion of any fundamental law, that is, no expanded application of the principles it contains, commensurate with the expansion of society, and the change and progress of all relations, can possibly take place. If nothing becomes settled disorder must be the consequence."

And as he says elsewhere: "It is a well settled maxim of politics and jurisprudence, that the certainty of law is next in importance to its justice."

Now this certainty can not be attained and preserved by a shifting ambulatory court, whose judges are often from day to day and sometimes even from hour to hour and case to case, shuffled about like men upon a chess board.

In fact, under the present system the associate justices are degraded from the high position, and stripped of the high authority and prerogatives to which they are entitled as judges of the Supreme Court under the constitution, and are made subject to the beck and call of the chief justice, or, in his absence, even of their senior justice who chances to be present.

It is useless to expect or hope for permanency or consistency, or even for the best logical expositions of the questions involved, in the opinion and decisions of ambulatory tribunals thus constituted. It may, as seems to be its chief object, expedite business. But it is to the serious, irreparable loss of the community in the confusion and uncertainty of the law and its principles by which it must guide itself.

For no one can estimate the mischief, or the actual money loss, to the community resulting from an ill considered, ill reasoned, illogical opinion. And an ill-considered ruling or dictum, embodying a statement of principle, whether it results from ignorance, immature judgment, or carelessness is scarcely less pernicious. For it is upon these that the public and the public's advisers must rely as the declarations of the law of the state for the time being, and until, and perhaps not for years, new cases arise calling for their re-consideration.

Nor even is this all. The statute provides that in the absence of the Chief Justice from any cause, the senior justice who chances to be present, may form an Appellate Division of the court. So that if the Chief and his two usual associates are sitting in Providence, and any three of the other four justices chance to be in Newport, or South Kingstown, they may organize there another Appellate Division of the court; and it may chance that the same question may come before each of them and be decided differently. Which decision, then, becomes the law of the state? For each of these divisions is of co-ordinate jurisdiction and authority with the other, and there is no way of reconciling their judgments, for there is no tribunal, under the law as it stands, before which either judgment can be brought for revision.

Indeed, worse than this, as we have seen, it is now the law of the state that upon probate appeals taken directly to the Appellate Division, and the same must be true in all divorce cases, and may at the will of the General Assembly be extended to others, four courts at least, perhaps seven, of co-ordinate jurisdiction, and each in its own sphere supreme and final, may be held at the same time, and when they differ from each other there is no power in the state that can reconcile or over-rule them. For no court can over-rule another court of co-ordinate jurisdiction and authority; and for it to ignore that other's decisions is but to make confusion worse confounded. The judgment of which of the four, then becomes the law of the state for the guidance of its citizens? We say again let him answer who can.

But, still further, for we are considering the system in the abstract for its possibilities and not in the concrete for what is likely, or what it may be conceded, it is possible to suppose, could happen with the present judges, it is plain that the Chief

Justice, or in his absence the senior justice present, may at any time, pack this division of the court to obtain a particular judgment. Indeed it is not clear why, even after a case has been heard and while it is under advisement, if he finds that a majority of his associates, who heard it disagree with him, he may not prorogue, dissolve the court and thus prevent the judgment. For, particularly in troublous times, when party feeling ran high, worse things than this have been done in the name of law and if it were done, where under our present system, would come the relief unless it were in revolution?

And again. The constitution vests in the General Assembly the power to constitute and establish the courts. And by what authority, by what right, does or can it delegate this its high constitutional power to the chief justice—an officer of its own creation, or to any other officer? For it might certainly as well, and it is not at all clear that it might not, more properly, delegate it to the Governor or to some other official. For there would then, at least, be some stability in the court, and some record of the changes in its make-up, of which the public and suitors might have notice.

Imagine Congress to have attempted to thus organize or to attempt now to thus reorganize, our Federal Supreme Court; thus to delegate to its chief justice, and, even, in his "absence from any cause," to its senior justice present, this enormous power of so manipulating, or, if that is too strong a term, of so, from time to time, day to day, hour to hour, and case to case, transposing his associates as to invest a minority of them, sitting with himself, with all the jurisdiction, authority and power of the judicial department of the government, except upon constitutional questions, and even upon those if the other judges do not choose to attend, and thus degrading the judges and stripping them of their personal independence, so essential to the proper exercise of their high functions, and of the high prerogatives to which they are entitled as judges of that court.

Who will believe that it would have been tolerated, or would now be tolerated, for a moment? Or that, if it had been, that the government could in the past have survived the strains that have, more than once, even as things have been, threatened its life? or who will predict what even now might be the result upon the court's action upon the questions which have already arisen and which must, in the future, arise affecting and determining the future destiny of the country.

But a system that would be so fraught with danger and dire disaster to the country and which no one calmly and dispassionately considering it can doubt would be so utterly unconstitutional, under the federal system, can not be any less so for our own state and under our own state constitution.

It is no wonder, therefore, that when the State Bar Association learned to their astonishment from the advertised notices of the last November election that, in lieu of the simple amendments which they had originally proposed, there had been substituted the proposed amendment which had passed the previous session, and which, if adopted, would perpetuate and incorporate into our organic law this present so radically defective and dangerous system, it not only thought it time, but felt it to be its duty, without regard to party affiliations, to intervene and protest against it, and to offer in its stead the, at least, much-considered substitute which it now urges to have adopted, and which, we are glad to say, has been put in course of adoption by having been passed at the session of the General Assembly just closed.

Can the Supreme Court by an opinion re-instate the worst features of the Charter of Charles the Second, and subvert the constitution adopted by the people. But that is precisely what is done by its most recent constitutional opinion.

The Amendment of the Constitution as Finally Passed by the General Assembly is as Follows:

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. The Supreme Court shall have final revisory and appellate jurisdiction upon all questions of law and equity. It shall have power to issue prerogative writs, and shall also have such other jurisdiction as may from time to time be prescribed by law. A majority of its judges shall always be necessary to constitute a quorum. The inferior courts shall have such jurisdiction as may from time to time be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall give their written opinion upon any question of law whenever requested by the Governor or by either house of the General Assembly.

Sec. 3. Sections 1 and 2 of this amendment shall take in the Constitution of the State the place of sections 2 and 3 of article 10, entitled "Of the Judicial Power," which sections are hereby annulled.

Sec. 4. Section 3 of article 14 of the Constitution of the State, entitled "Of the Adoption of this Constitution," is hereby annulled.

Sec. 5. The General Assembly shall provide by law for carrying this amendment into effect, and until such provision shall be made the Supreme Court, as organized at the time of the adoption of this amendment, shall continue to have and exercise the same powers and jurisdiction which it shall then have under such organization.

It must now go before a new General Assembly, following the next election of members of that body, and be accepted by that body, after which it goes before the voters of the state of which body it must have three-fifths. This is the great Reform which has taken place here within my time.

There has just been issued by subscription another Sham "History" of Rhode Island. The title is, "State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations at the end of the Century, a History." This title was cunningly devised to deceive. You cannot escape pecuniary liability for a subscription of $20.00, by showing that the work is not a History of Rhode Island, for Mr. Field will answer—, it does not pretend to be. This is the thirteenth book of this character which has been unloaded upon the people of Rhode Island within a short time. Unknown men plan the schemes, and buy for a pittance, the support of men more or less known here, in literature; the real schemers skip the state just before the books appear, and while a new set of men scoop in the money. These books drop considerably in price on publication. This work of Mr. Field, five days after the first delivery dropped to $12.00, and hard work to find a buyer at that. As a history it is worse than worthless.

The names of Providence men who assisted in this latest scheme are Prof. G. G. Wilson, J. B. Bowditch, Dr. C. V. Chapin, Edwin Field, W. E. Foster, (Pub. Lib.) Rev. D. Goodwin, Robert Grieve, Rev. J. H. Nutting, E. C. Stiness, H. K. Stokes, J. M. Addeman, Charles P. Bennett, H. S. Tarbell, H. E. Tiepke, W. Howard Walker, George H. Webb, Clarence S. Brigham, &c., why will these gentlemen lend themselves to these schemes?

The work I have said is worse than worthless, it corrects not a single error; it adds not one fresh thought; nor does it give one new fact. It is a mere rehash of the worst work of former years, and which is now discredited. The Chapter "The Sea Force in War Time" is a fair specimen. It is the merest "rot." So too is the "Dorr War Hand Bill." Why print one such specimen? (v. 1. p. 515.)

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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The Action of the Supreme Court in the Matter of the Constitution.

The Supreme Court gave to the Senate on March 20th, 1902, its opinion upon a question of the construction of the Constitution of Rhode Island, which the Senate had asked. The question was: "Has the General Assembly the power to establish inferior courts, and to authorize the judges thereof, not being judges of the Supreme Court, to preside at jury trials, and instruct the jury."

The court answered:

"We therefore answer the question put to us by your honors in the affirmative."

I propose to examine the reasonings of the court, upon certain alleged statements of fact given by these judges, as a justification for this extraordinary opinion. The judges first say, "The only reason for doubting the power was this provision in the Constitution: "The judges of the Supreme Court *shall in all trials* instruct the jury in the law." To any unsophisticated mind, such a mandate would seem to be a sufficient reason for doubting the power of the General Assembly to subvert the fundamental law. But it was not so with the present court. The judges then proceed to give a reason for the existence of the clause in the constitution, by showing the reason for the statute of 1827. The opinion reads: "Prior to 1827 the jury settled both law and fact" and continuing "in the following January (1827) the General Assembly amended the law relating to the Supreme Judicial Court, by making it the duty of the court "to instruct the grand juries in the law relating to crimes and offences cognizable by said court, by giving them publicly in charge the opinion of the court thereon: and to instruct the petit jury in the law that may be applicable to each cause by them tried, by giving them publicly in charge, before they retire to consider of their verdict, the opinion of the Court upon the law. * * * It was entirely within the power of the General Assembly to make the same provision for the Court of Common Pleas or to repeal the act relating to the Supreme Judicial Court. In other words, it remained discretionary with the Assembly to extend or to annul the power of instructing the jury in the law down to the adoption of the Constitution."

The tendency of the opinion here is to mislead. It *was* within the power of the General Assembly under the charter, but wholly beyond the power of the General Assembly, under the Constitution. When the court says, "it remained discretionary with the Assembly to extend, or annul the power of instructing juries," such language is true, only in connection with a General Assembly under the charter. The court then makes this extraordinary statement:

"This same provision was then embodied in the Constitution so that it should be permanent and *not discretionary*." If it is *not discretionary*, then it must be obligatory, both to the court and to the General Assembly. But the court does not state the fact. It was not the same provision. The Constitution was a mandate. The judges have no discretion, while the law of 1827 was merely advisory, the court admits this fact. The law made it the duty of the justices to instruct Grand Juries, and they might instruct petit juries in the law in each case *by them tried* (Acts and Resolves, Jan. 1827, p. 14). The Constitution of 1842 is a very different matter; it provides "that the Judge of the Supreme Court *shall in all trials*, instruct the jury in the law." The court says there is to be *no discretionary power*. The law of 1827 provided that the justices, in order to instruct a jury, must do it, if at all in cases *by them tried*; it did not prohibit other judges of other courts from instructing a jury in cases *by them* tried. The Constitution of 1842 permits no such latitude. There was in it, as the court says, "no discretion"; a Supreme Court Judge must in all *trials* instruct a jury. The opinion is in error when it says these two provisions are "the same." The court says, "the old law was that juries were the judges of the law." What does the court mean by the words "the old law"? In November, 1792, Judge Wilson, of the U. S. Supreme Court, charged a jury here in Providence, using these words: "The judges decide questions of law; the juries decide questions of fact"; but continues the learned judge: "Suppose the law and the fact to be so clearly interwoven that one can not be settled without embracing the other, what is to be done? The jury must decide upon

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the law, as well as upon the fact." These conditions are precisely as applicable today, as they were in 1792. The court must state the legal conditions, but the ultimate decision must, as Judge Wilson states, rest with a jury of twelve men.

In another respect this opinion is not on "all fours" with the fact. It reads: "It may be said that all the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, since the adoption of the Constitution, were judges of the Supreme Court. This is true, but the fact is to be regarded as incidental, rather than constitutional."

The law provided that a Court of Common Pleas shall be holden in each county, and that two justices shall be annually elected by the General Assembly; and that one of the justices of the Supreme Court, assisted by one, or both of these two associate justices, should hold Courts of Common Pleas (Digest 1844, p. 96). Hence, the fact is directly the reverse of the statement of the court; a Supreme Court Judge must act in a Common Pleas Court; but neither of the associate judges could act as a Supreme Court Judge (Supt. Digest, 1844, p. 725). In the light of such a history, wherein lies the sense of the question: "Has the General Assembly the power to establish inferior courts and authorize the judges thereof, not being judges of the Supreme Court, to preside at jury trials"? When the court now says, "all the Judges of the Common Pleas Court since the adoption of the Constitution were Judges of the Supreme Court," what does it mean? At the May session, 1844, the General Assembly, in Grand Committee, elected Joseph Childs, Joseph T. Perry, Josiah Westcott, Daniel Howard, George D. Cross, Harris Smith, Ephraim Gifford and Stephen Mason, every one of whom were "farmers," in four different counties, to be "associate justices" of the Court of Common Pleas in these four counties, two men in each county. If these gentlemen were Supreme Court

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Judges, as the present court says, why are their names not upon the record?

Concerning these two provisions, that of 1827, and that in the present Constitution, the court now says:

"Putting the provision into the Constitution was simply changing it from the statutory to the fundamental law, but that process did not make it any more prohibitive than it was before. As the General Assembly before the Constitution had the power to extend the provision to other court, so, under the Constitution, it had the same power."

Such a statement is mere sophistry. The provision of 1827 was never put into the Constitution. Moreover, is not a fundamental law more prohibitive than a fluctuating statute, today, a law, tomorrow, waste paper. But the second paragraph laid down as law by the court is positively astounding. I reprint it, "As the General Assembly before the Constitution had the power to extend the provision to other courts so, under the Constitution, it had the same power."

Can the Supreme Court by an opinion re-instate the worst features of the Charter of Charles the Second, and subvert the Constitution adopted by the people? But that is precisely what is done by this most recent constitutional opinion.

The court brings its opinion to an end by using this almost sarcastic language:

"Even in solemn instruments, words are commonly used with reference to conditions then in mind. The existing law related to the Supreme Court sitting as a body. The framers of the Constitution foresaw that jury trials might not always be laid before the court as a whole, but they did not foresee that the time might come when the Supreme Court should not hold, but only review, jury trials. Hence they made the change from the court to the judges in regard to charging the jury, 'in all cases'; that is, evidently all cases before that court."

Can a Constitution be called a "solemn instrument," which seems to be change-

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able by every successive court, or even by the judges of the same court, upon caprice, or by implication. The proposition is a rank absurdity. The resolution of 1842 has been swept aside in an instant by the dictum of half a dozen men. Nevertheless, the court, in this paragraph, admits that the people, and not General Assemblies, nor courts, make constitutions. But the opinion again here mistakes the fact. There was no change from 1827 to 1842, "from the court to the judges." The law of 1827 provided that the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court shall "severally exercise all the powers which by law belong to justices of the court." The fundamental law (Constitution) of 1842 reads: "The Judges of the Supreme Court shall in all trials instruct," etc. "The judges" must comprise the court, but one Supreme Court Judge could charge a jury The words "before it," or "before them,' which the present court has interpolated into the Constitution, it found in the law of 1827, under the Charter and has engrafted into Section 3, Article 10 of the Constitution.

Such is a fair consideration of the extraordinary opinion which every judge upon the present bench has signed, and giving as a justification "the rule of interpretation given by Blackstone" which the court says "is to consider the old law, the mischief, and the remedy"; "following this rule, we think," etc. Strangely enough, Mr. Blackstone failed to write any such rule in the copy of his *Commentaries*, which has fallen into my hands. On the contrary, his rule, as it reads in my copy, fails to sustain the reasoning of the court. These are Mr. Blackstone's words (Commentaries, v. 1., p. 59): "Lastly, where words are clearly repugnant in two laws, the later law takes the place of the elder; *leges posteriores priores contrarias abrogant* (subsequent laws repeal those before enacted to the contrary), is a maxim of universal law, as well as of our own Constitution; and, accordingly it was laid down by a law of the twelve tables, at Rome, *Quod populus postremum jussit, id jus ratum esto* (what the people have last enacted let that be the law). Had the courts really followed the rule of Blackstone how different must have been their conclusions. The making of the Constitution in 1842, was the outcome of a revolution which came to destroy the terrible evils which had developed under the Charter of Charles the Second. Now the courts in attempting to reinstate the Charter by giving power to the General Assembly, under the Constitution, which that body under the Charter possessed, flies in the face of Blackstone, at the same time citing him, as their authority for this extraordinary action.

In 1883 the R. I. Supreme Court gave this opinion:

"Any act of the General Assembly providing for a convention to amend the Constitution is unconstitutional and void." (14 R. I. Reports 653). In 1897 the General assembly called a convention, which it named "a commission," of fifteen men to revise the Constitution. Two of the judges of the court giving the opinion above cited sat in this commission. Almost the first principle adopted by this "convention" was this: "We de-

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clare the right of the people to make and alter their constitutions of government."

In 1883, this court declared in the opinion above cited: "Our Constitution is, by its own express declaration, the supreme law of the state; any law inconsistent with it is void." By implication, the words *"our constitution,"* with which the paragraph is begun, means the constitution of the court. In 1888 the General Assembly incorporated the District of Narragansett, disregarding the mandate of the constitution, that any bill to create a corporation shall be continued until after another election of members of the General Assembly shall have taken place." The court did not declare, in words, this law to be constitutional, but said, we can not declare it to be unconstitutional, holding "that the law must be construed with regard to legislative practices under it." The word "it" meaning the constitution. (R. I. Reports 16:440). A man charged with stealing, shows that his father, his grandfather, and his great-grandfather were thieves. Under such decisions the court must hold that stealing, having become a vested right in this man's family, the man must be set free. Can continual unconstitutional legislation become a vested right in the General Assembly?

In 1900 this court by implication revised the Constitution given a power to the General Assembly, not in the instrument, and never before legally recognized. It gave the Assembly the power to levy all public taxes in support of the state government, upon the poor men, and exempting rich men from any public tax. (R. I. Reports, 22 p. 182).

Under the charter of the King, the General Assembly, in March, 1664, took from the towns the power to elect one-half (three members) of every town council, and placing the elections of these three outsiders in the elective control of the general voters of the whole colony. The General Assembly, under the Constitution, in 1900, took from the towns the power to elect certain civil officers for the town's service, to-wit, Police Commissioners. There was nothing in the charter to prohibit the General Assembly from doing so extraordinary a thing. But the Constitution declares (Art. 2, Sec. 2) "that every legally qualified voter shall have a right to vote in the election of all civil officers." The Constitution declares that the selection of all civil officers shall be by election. The Assembly destroyed this method, declared it should be by appointment of the Governor, a person not in the towns. It took from the people of the towns the power to elect their own town officers. The General Assembly did, in 1900, just what the General Assembly under the charter did in 1664. Just as, in another case, above cited, this court did not declare the act constitutional, but held it not unconstitutional, *on certain grounds.* Now comes the most extraordinary decision which is above set forth. The court held, as above shown, in 1883, that "any law inconsistent with the con-

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stitution is void." Will not the judges please give the people a list of such laws, as are, or can be, unconstitutional, and hence void. We are becoming curious in the matter. But where will such things stop? How are the people to act? Must we come again to a revolution, or will the people submit to a political oligarchy worse by far than that which existed under the Charter, and which the Dorr war was supposed to have brought to an end. If the present court can so play with the Constitution, what will the next court do with it?

The Narragansett *Times* re-publishes in a very conspicuous way an article which it credits to *"The Alkaloidal Clinic,"* entitled: "Vaccination Vindicated." Like so much published by the "Medical profession in support of the crime—for it is nothing but criminal, this article is the heighth of nonsense. The purpose of it is to throw discredit upon the deaths of nine children at Camden, N. J., by lockjaw, directly following their being vaccinated. The key to the falsification lies in the fifth proposition, which is in these words: "The vaccine virus was tested on the animals most susceptible to tetanus, and not a case of tetanus developed." How could the same morbid poison which was thrust into the flesh of these children have been thrust into the flesh of any animal? Second, "who ever heard of any animal having lock jaw"? Wherein lies the sense of any medical writer who writes such things? A bite of a mad dog produces lockjaw (tetanus) but the dog itself has no such disease.

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An account of the churches in Rhode Island, by Henry Jackson, 8 vo. cloth, 25 cents. This indicates the condition in 1854.

Defence of the Rhode Island System in the Treatment of the Indians; and of Civil and Religious Liberty, by Allen R. I. Hist. Society, 30 cents, 8 vo., cloth These are about the two only things for the doing of which Rhode Island needs no defence.

Ancient Constitution of the Free Masons, Edited by Anderson. First printed in London 1723. This is a New York reprint, 1892 ..... $1.00

An interesting little Music Book, bearing the title: Juvenile Miscellany. Is for sale by Sidney S. Rider, 73 Almy St., Providence. The book is copyrighted by Melvin Lord and John C. Holbrook, their right was claimed as proprietors, but not authors. It is stated on preface that large numbers of the songs were translated from the German by the Rev. W. C. Woodbridge, Ed. of Annals of Education; and by S. F. Andrews Theological Seminary. The Smith music is largely original compositions.

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BANK RETURNS, Rhode Island, 1859.

BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL TRACT, No. 1, Sec. Ser.

RHODE ISLAND REPORTS, Vols. 4, 5, 12, 13.

There is now pending in the Massachusetts legislature a proposed law thus discussed by the Boston *Herald*.

This is House bill No. 1129, which has the rather harmless sounding title, "An act to prevent misrepresentation in the sale of merchandise." It provides that any person, firm, corporation or association, or any employe thereof, who in a newspaper, circular or other publication published in this state, knowingly makes or disseminates any statement or assertion of fact concerning the quantity, the quality, the value, the method of production or manufacture or the reason for the price of his or their merchandise, or concerning the manner or source of purchase of such merchandise, or the possession of rewards, prizes or distinctions conferred on account of such merchandise, or concerning the motive or purpose of a sale, which statement or assertion is intended to give the appearance of an offer advantageous to the purchaser and which is untrue or calculated to mislead, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. It is further provided that the punishment for committing such a misdemeanor shall be a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $100 for each offense.

Then the *Herald* makes a vehement protest against such a law—the reason is that the paper would lose half its advertising.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET, - - - - - - - - *PROVIDENCE, R. I.*

Entered as Second class Matter, at the Providence, R. I. Post Office.

50 Cents per annum. Fortnightly. Single Copy 5 Cents. SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1902. Vol. 19 No. 10

The Question of the Semi-Colon in the Constitution.

The semi-colon which stands in Sec. 3, Art. 14 of the Constitution has come to the attention of the court; Mr. Charles E. Gorman, having shown that it does not exist in the original manuscript of the Constitution. This clause was originally written in the People's Constitution and adopted by the convention *with* the semi-colon on the 18th of November, 1841. It was taken from the People's Constitution by the "Landholder's Convention," and written *with* the semi-colon, in that constitution, which was not adopted by the Freemen. It was then taken by the convention which framed the present Constitution and written in the instrument with the semi-colon put as twice before it had been so written.—This proposed Constitution was then submitted to the voters *with the* semi-colon, the title read, as adopted by the Convention—the copy before me bears the State Seal. Mr. Gorman is in error when he undertakes to maintain that this semi-colon appears improperly in the Constitution. It was put there not in error, nor in fraud, but by the people.

The Crime of Vaccination.

Comparatively few people here ever read the *Boston Daily Advertiser,* a newspaper ranking easily among the very best in (I will not say New England, but in the whole country). On the 2nd day of this month the leading leader bore this heading: *"A Loathsome Danger."* I make a few clippings:

"At the Somerville dressed-meat slaughter house, this winter, a cow was killed. The animal had been used for purposes of furnishing vaccine matter for inoculation, and when killed it bore marks of the vaccine sores. When an examination of the animal was made by a skilled veterinary, it was found that the animal which had furnished nobody knows how many hundreds of vaccine points for use in Massachusetts was so far gone with tuberculosis that it was horrible to believe that any sane man in this state could have used it for a virus supply.

"The discovery, when made, was not made public, because smallpox was raging and people were being vaccinated all over the state. We think that plan of secrecy was a great mistake—a very great mistake. If the facts had been plainly stated at the time, they would have done little harm and would have made it impossible for a lobby in the interest of druggists to kill off the bill which calls for the manufacture and the free distribution of vaccine points by the state, as is already done with anti-toxine. No druggists would have dared, even for the sake of the few dollars of profit he makes each year

in selling vaccine points, to help pay for the lobby which is trying to kill the bill which would make such a scandal im possible, as was unearthed at Somerville.

"Say that nobody has been hurt by the use of the vaccine from that animal, so tainted that its flesh instead of being used for meat (as is done in the milder cases) had to be sent wholly to a rendering establishment. Say that the use of this vaccine from the miserably diseased animal in that particular case did no harm. Yet the fact of fearful possibilities in other cases, from just as careless a selection of a cow, is alarming enough to make every man and woman in this Commonwealth ask the legislature why the state vaccine bill is to be killed at the secret order of the druggists. Such a thing would be an open scandal, worse than the Somerville scandal."

The day following, May 3rd, the *Advertiser* came again with "The State's Duty." I again make an extract:

"The facts made public by *The Advertiser* yesterday, showing the horrible dangers from vaccination virus made in this state, were startling enough. They startled members of the legislature and the public generally. They showed a danger to the whole community in these days of compulsory vaccination, unless the state which makes vaccination compulsory also makes sure that the vaccination is done with pure virus.

Dr. Austin Peters, chairman of the cattle commission, when asked about the matter, said that he also knew of the facts mentioned yesterday. One of his own inspectors, he said, had seen a cow killed at Somerville that had been used for getting vaccine virus, and that showed tissues absolutely permeated with the ravages of disease. This dis-

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covery, made by chance, only goes to show what may have happened in many other instances.

"Some years ago, the Connecticut state board of health published a report (vol. 4. p. 121), which showed that the death of Engineer Melville of the U. S. navy was to be explained by the use of vaccine virus from Massachusetts, so impure as to cause erysipelas. Curiously enough the statement is made that the cow killed at Somerville came from the same establishment which furnished the virus described in the Connecticut report."

For the third time the *Advertiser* comes, and again I extract:

"The *Advertiser* has brought to light facts which have shocked the whole community. We found one case where the highest medical authority was forced to believe that a man had been done to death by vaccine virus made in and sold from a place in this vicinity. We found the case of a cow which had been discovered so far gone in tuberculosis that it astounded those who examined the case to note the tell-tale marks showing that the cow had been used for furnishing vaccine virus to the trade in this vicinity. We found other facts showing that practitioners in this section had been puzzled by the large proportion of cases in which the inoculated surface obstinately refused to heal even under the most careful aseptic treatment. Reports of these latter cases are coming to this office constantly."

The Boston *Herald* was sufficiently prompt in publishing special dispatches cencerning laws for compulsory vaccination here in Rhode Island. Here is one of March 1st: "For general vaccination—Bill now before Rhode Island Senate, as result of spread of smallpox in that state." But the *Herald* can not find space to print the words *"compulsory vaccination, as fixed by the "Bill now before, etc.," went to utter destruction, nor has the Herald mentioned these terrible facts.*

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"The Capital of Our Democracy," by Henry Loomis Nelson, is a close study of Washington society by an experienced observer, with much anecdote and with illuminating pictures by Charlotte Harding. Of special interest to business men are the opinions of America, recorded by Wolf von Schierbrand in an article on "Conversations with the Four German Chancellors"—Bismarck, Caprivi, Hohenlohe, and von Bulow—all of whom are quoted verbatim on the topic of American relations, Bismarck digressing to criticise severely the declaration of war with Spain and the assertion of the Monroe Doctrine.

Book Notes (fortnightly), of Providence, serves its public well in two respects—in much careful writing of local historical matters, and an equally careful guardianship of the erring Providence Journal.—From the Springfield *Republican*.

The Mississippi Bubble, and John Laws' financial schemes, are now repeating themselves. Look at the perfect nothingness of the International Power company; the worthless Copper stocks, and then wonder where your money went.

Socialism, which has been so much denounced by all "respectable" robbers of the people, is now rampant and, by the very men who have always denounced it —the life work of Mr. J. S. Morgan is to demonstrate the true value of socialism to the people—these people are now paying for their education, but they are learning rapidly.

To think that the American people who fought seven years against taxation without representation in 1776 should sit peacefully still while six men in Chicago are daily robbing them of their earnings is beyond belief. The Chicago Beef Trust has nearly doubled the money paid for meat since 1896. You pay the money, and these six men still live and twist the screws. The men of 1776 left no descendants.

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My excellent friend, Dr. Garvin, Legislator-Physician, tells us that a vaccine "point" *can* give us the deadly erysipelas, for which reason he advocates, as a physician, compulsory vaccination, and then uses his legislative end in provocation of the law of force, at the same time working for the *referendum,* and this my learned contemporary of the Providence *Journal* calls political philosophy.

It is as far beyond the intellectual powers of Dr. Garvin to demonstrate that vaccination can prevent smallpox, as it is beyond my powers to demonstrate that lockjaw, erysipelas, syphilis, and a host of other deadly diseases can be forced upon men by a vaccine "point."

The *Woman's Home Companion* for May has "An Open Letter to Women's Clubs," in which occurs this fine piece of advice:

First, never write any paper whatsoever.

Second, if you do, don't be driven into writing a paper upon a subject with which you are not familiar, and about which you have not thought much, *and have not something to say that you think ought to be said.*

Third, any one can read encyclopedias and reference-books. Only a few have the power of original thought. If you have no thought of your own to tell, don't write a paper. And even if you have some thoughts that seem to you worth telling, you should be sure that you have the rare power of literary expression before you set your ideas down to be read to half a dozen intelligent people.

Inserting the word "honesty" somewhere into it, Book Notes commends it to the editor of the Providence *Journal*

The editorial department of the *Review of Reviews* for May gives a clear summary and exposition of the various measures before Congress. There are also illuminating paragraphs on foreign politics—the French elections, affairs in the far East, and the South African situation, with comments on the career of Cecil Rhodes and the purpose and probable results of his remarkable benefactions. Mr. W. T. Stead was an intimate friend and confidant of Cecil Rhodes, and for years was intrusted with the great South African's imperial secrets. Only a part of Mr. Stead's disclosures made since the death of Rhodes has been given to the daily press, but the whole story is told for the first time in the May number.

The purpose of the war of the English against the Boers was to seize the gold and diamonds belonging to the Boers, for Cecil Rhodes and his companions. The lives, homes and liberties of these Boers counted as nothing. The result so far, is a debt of a thousand millions of dollars upon the English people and now a Bread Tax upon all the working people.

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The Boston *Herald* prints this large heading:

INDEX OF PROSPERITY.

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About how much of this money was deposited by the men who made the goods which produced it.

It is most encouraging to note the great improvement made by Admiral Sampson in health since the application of the cloture by the President to the case of Admiral Schley.

The treatment of General Miles, commander-in-chief by sending Shafter to command at Santiago, was an insult to the commanding-general. It is time that the administration of the army was taken from the President and his Secretary, and given to an efficient officer like Miles.

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Unless the *Journal* can show that the Rhode Island College of Agriculture has declined to educate some Rhode Island farmer's son, which son desired such education, all the charges it makes go for nought as against the management.

Because Abner McKinley knew but slightly Mr. Whitman or Mr. Grove, and because the Danish government did not employ either; or because Mr. Depew is so surprised to think that anybody else could ever think that, etc., I say because of these positions does it follow that intermediary parties did not "pass" the compliments of the occasion. There was fraud in this Danish Islands business, as I believe—why pay five millions for these, to us, useless islands?

The Boston *Sunday Herald,* 20th of April, has a two-column article on Robinson Crusoe Island, and the misapprehensions concerning its location. The entire article is humbug. Go and consult the voyages of Woodes Rogers, London, 1712, and you will find where this island was, and you can dispense with the *Herald's* nonsense. Again, on the 3rd of May, the *Herald* repeats its falsehood; it must be an advertising lie.

Why not come out squarely and repeal all laws against stealing, instead of making it lawful for certain men to rob us by selling sewing machines to us for $50.00, while selling them to every outside people for $25.00, calling it "protection"? In this country, a republic, as well as in monarchical Europe, the people are constantly betrayed by their representatives, or perhaps I should say, by their neighbors put into "offices."

The Boston *Herald* gives the fine illustration of the fairness, and truthfulness of its daily news. A woman (Smead) sued a man (Tomlinson), a Christian Scientist, who tried to cure her of some

alleged disease, on her own solicitation, without the use of drugs. Two days were consumed in useless testimony for the plaintiff, when the judge threw the case out of court. Then comes the *Herald* with this:

TAKEN TO A HIGHER COURT.

It can't go higher. It went out of sight. It was like all these Christian Science cures—merest sham. Mother eddyism is downright integrity in the face of such journalism.

The first authoritative article on the remarkable experiences of Miss Ellen Stone, the American Missionary, will be contained in the May number of the "Woman's Home Companion," with heretofore unpublished pictures. The author is the Rev. Dr. James L. Barton, corresponding secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, which organization took foremost part in securing her release from the Bulgarian brigands. He tells in a graphic and thrilling manner of the events which led up to Miss Stone's captivity, the awful fate which threatened her, how the ransom for her release was raised, as well as the statement of the curious part the affair played in the diplomatic history of the world. It is an article of more than ordinary interest.

The Open-Air number of the "Saturday Evening Post," of Philadelphia, which appeared April 24, is one of the most notable special numbers of

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R. I. COLONIAL RECORDS, Vols. 1-9-10.

BANK RETURNS, Rhode Island, 1859.

BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL TRACT, No. 1, Sec. Ser.

RHODE ISLAND REPORTS, Vols. 4, 5, 12, 13.

the year. In the opening article, The Serene Duck Hunter, ex-President Cleveland writes about his favorite sport with genial humor and laugh-compelling frankness. William Marconi, the inventor of the most successful system of wireless telegraphy, tells, over his own signature, of the experiments which led up to the marvelous results that he has achieved. In Tales of the Diamond President James A Hart, of the Chicagos, recalls some good stories of famous ball players, games and enthusiasts.

Why does not the city assume the mortgage which the Olneyville Library owes and have done with it. The members of the city council are continually giving money which must go for interest on the mortgage.

The Republican party in Rhode Island might as well be getting the money together for the coming Fall, which it will have to gather. The Labor movement, so marked in Connecticut, has infected Rhode Island. It will require vaccination with gold.

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET, - - - - - - - - *PROVIDENCE, R. I.*

Entered as Second class Matter, at the Providence, R. I. Post Office.

50 Cents per annum. Fortnightly. Single Copy 5 Cents. | SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1902. | Vol. 19 No. 11

The following Sketch is a Specimen from a book to be presently published, written by Sidney S. Rider, in illustration of a map of Rhode Island, with the lands named as Canonicus and Miantinomi knew them. This map is the work of Mr. Rider.

NOTAQUONCKANET..

This is the name, written by Roger Williams in the Original Deed, given by the Sachems, of the first purchase, now Providence. It is the "norwest" boundary of the purchase. It was so written in 1638 and then for the first time in the history of the town. What purports to be a record of this Deed, was twice made in the Providence Early Records—First in 1658 (vol. 4. p. 70) the named then spelled—Neotaconkonitt—Second, in 1662, then spelled—Neotaconckonett—The spelling by Williams in the Original Deed is exceedingly clear; why it was not followed is incomprehensible. If I have made no mistake the volumes of the Early Records give us forty-two (42) forms of spelling the word, all copied of course, and not written from the sound of the speaker. It almost seems as if ingenuity had been taxed to present these varieties. I present them as a literary curiosity.

Neotaconconitt	Nudaconganat
Neotaconkonitt	Neotakonconitt
Nutaconquenitt	Neotaconconitt
Neotaconcanitt	Neotoconkenutt
Neudaconkonet	Neutaconenutt
Newdaconkonett	Neutoconenutt
Notakonkanit	Neutoconkenett
Nedaconconit	Newtaconconut
Neotaconckcanett	Neotaconkinitt
Neotaconkenitt	Neotakonkonitt
Neotaconquonitt	Neotoconkonitt
Notoconkenett	Netaconkonitt
Newdaconanet	Noteconkenett
Nudaconanet	Nudaconanet
Nudaconanit	Nudaconanett
Nudaconganet	Nutaconkenett
Nutaconkenut	Nuteconkenett
Neotaconckonett	Newteconcanitt
Neotaconkanett	Notaconeanit
Noadaconqunat	Notaconckanet
Notacunckanet	Neutaconkanut
Notoconkanet	Neotaconckonett

It is extraordinary that nowhere in the printed volumes of the Early Records does this name appear, as written by Williams in the original Deed, as it stands at the head of this note.

Dr. Usher Parsons gives in his "Indian Name" (p. 18) the name, but with a still different variety of spelling

NEUTACONCANUT

and defines it as a "Mountain two or or three miles '*South-west*' from Providence."

So far as my present researches have extended the only book in which the

word is spelled as Mr. Williams wrote it in the original Deed is the Rhode Island Colonial Record (vol. 1. p. 18). It gives me pleasure to commend at least one thing in these records, but this happiness is not without alloy—the word is omitted in the index to the volume. If there is no intermediate error, Roger Williams has given us still another variety in spelling. It occurred in a letter written by Mr. Williams, 27th, Oct. 1660. He spells the word

NOTAQUONCANOT

Here I follow Narr. Club. 6; 314. It will be noted that the phonetic qualities of the two forms, given by Williams are almost identical. They were written the first in 1638: the second in 1660. There is an extraordinary error here, in the printing of the volume, at the head of the letter is printed "For his much honored kind friend Mr. John Winthrop at his home in Nameag these" while the letter itself is addressed to his "Loving Friends and Neighbors" and it was, in fact, written to the inhabitants of Providence. The way in which the blunder was made will be seen by one curious, by a reference to Mr. Knowles' Memoir of Williams (page 404). The heading belongs to a preceding letter, bearing the date, 11, 7, 48, (Sept. 11, 1648). The error was further continued in the table of contents prepared by the Editor of the volume, the late John R. Bartlett. The letter has disappeared from the archives of Providence; Mr. Knowles who first printed it, did not state where it existed and today its existence is unknown.

This extraordinary variety in spelling the name Notaquonckanet is characteristic of structure of these names in Rhode Island—One scarcely knows which form to select—It is an excellent illustration

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of the correctness of the criticism of Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, on Dr. Usher Parsons "Indian Names in Rhode Island." Trumbull speaks of the Connecticut Records and the original Land transfers contained in them. These (he writes) supply many Indian names in forms less corrupt than those which were given to them by later recorders, and especially in the Documents from which Dr. Parson's List was compiled (Trumbull's Indian Names of Connecticut XI). I cannot omit from my account the two forms given by Prof. Elton (Collections R. I. Hist. Soc. 4 204). The learned author reproduces the Original Deed to Williams in which the name is clearly written as printed at the head of this note by Mr. Elton, printed

NEOTERCONKERNITT

in the note below Mr. Elton gives us another variation thus Neoterconkenitt. How it is possible to do such work is incomprehensible.

The Never Ending Glorifications of a Traitor to His State and to His Country.

Dr. Jonathan Arnold.

It is extraordinary how the descendants of Dr. Jonathan Arnold are constantly engaged in thrusting his virtues constantly into view. The Narragansett *Times* gave him a puff a week or two ago, and within a year our veracious *Journal* gave him nearly a column. This man was a representative from Rhode Island in Congress during the War of the Revolution. He betrayed his country by communicating the secret orders of Gen. Washington, in disclosing the movement of troops to the enemy. It is a matter of history; but one concerning which nothing appears in Arnold's History of Rhode Island; but none the less true. It was for this that Arnold left Rhode Island for St. Johnsbury,

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Vermont, the nearest point which could be reached to the Canadian border. Arnold's descendants by continual glorification force us to consider their stories, and state the truth; is a traitor to his country, and to Rhode Island to be continually held up for our admiration by the Rhode Island newspapers without protest? The *Journal's* article, published 3rd September, 1901, is the veriest historical twaddle. It says "the two bachelors," one being Jonathan Arnold, living at St. Johnsbury, determined to get married. He visited Enos Stevens at Barnet, "a bachelor like himself." There were two ladies, sisters; both wished the same one. It was left to another lady as umpire to decide. She decided, and both were married. All of which is utter nonsense. Jonathan Arnold was born here in 1741; he was married here in 1763; his son, Josias Lyndon Arnold, was born here in 1768. The father left Rhode Island at some time between August, 1783, and May 5, 1784, for St. Johnsbury. How could he have been a bachelor, for his son, Josias Lyndon went with him and entered Dartmouth College. While living at Johnsbury, Jonathan Arnold's other son, called by the *Journal* Samuel Hastings Arnold, was born (25 Jan., 1792). This person became Governor of Rhode Island, so the *Journal* says, but which was error, for his name was "Lemuel." Then the *Journal* says "his grandson, Gen. Richard Arnold, won fame during the Rebellion." The *Journal* forgets to state that Richard Arnold fought with the rebels, thus keeping up the treachery of his family, which began here with William Arnold, the first of this Rhode Island family. But the *Journal* here again makes a serious blunder. Gen. Richard Arnold, the rebel, was not a son of Gov. L. H. Arnold, nor a grandson of Dr. Jonathan Arnold, but he was a son of Richard J. Arnold, who dwelt occasionally in a house on South Main street, but mainly in Georgia. It was to save his father's estates in Georgia from confiscation by the Confederate

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Government that this Gen. Richard, became a rebel. Let me return to the affair of Dr. Jonathan Arnold. He was elected a representative in the Continental Congress from Rhode Island in May, 1782. He took his seat on the 10th October of that year. In December Gen. Washington ordered an expedition to capture certain enemies. This order was imparted to Congress in secret session and at once transmitted to the parties interested. The documents concerning the transaction were sent to Congress, but were not received during that session. In May, 1783, Arnold was again elected. On the 30th June he presented his credentials; no sooner had he taken his seat than these documents were brought out. Arnold left Congress, on the 11th July, never to return. His service lasted just twelve days. He at once left Rhode Island for the borders of Canada, where he died in 1793. To be honored by everybody ever since, but to do honor to such a man is to reward a man who betrays his country. What does the *Journal* gain by printing such a mass of lies about bad men, and suppressing the truth about good men? Before I now leave this subject I will note another error which has been copied into all accounts concerning this man. His death is always, or almost always, given as in 1798. It took place in 1793.

The cleanest and purest ice, and the most of it, for your money is that furnished by the Brewery Teams. These firms not only give more for the money, but it is far better in quality. Many people think that "artificial" ice cannot have, from the fact of being "artificial," that "durability" which they desire. One lasts just as long as the other; and it is quite beyond the power of the Hygienic Ice Company to give you "snow" ice, even if it desired. My own case was this—our ice fell short of what we paid for, every day—by actual test. We mentioned the fact to the Ice Trust, and were referred to the teamer who brought it. But why go to this teamer? The teamer who delivers the least ice is the man for whom the Ice Trust is looking. The purest, most solid, and hence the best ice now here to be obtained for family use, is the "Artificial," such as the Hygienic Company now has. Twenty teams are now (or soon will be) engaged in delivery. What we get is good and all we pay for.

Connecticut is following the exact line, politically, which was followed here in Rhode Island under the Charter, and which resulted in a Dorr war.

The value of medical statistics is neatly shown by a recent issue of the *Bulletin Sanitaire,* "publié par le Conseil d'hygiène de la Province de Québec," at Montreal. It is published in the French language, but my readers must trust to my own rude English. The issue was for April, 1902. It was given to the writer by a physician here whose integrity is a point of fixation. This physician sees, in a table, published in this *Bulletin,* entitled "L'efficacité de la Vaccination," the strongest proof of the soundness of his belief in the value of vaccination—proof so strong that he supposed it would knock me silly, for I believe in no such virtue. On the con-

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trary, I believe that twenty victims of vaccination have been killed for every one who was in any way benefited. Vaccination is very often manslaughter. But let me analyze some of these figures on which my learned friend relies. A table is presented showing the percentage of deaths in six epidemics of small-pox in six cities in England. These six cities are Sheffield, Dewsbury, Leicester, London, Warrington and Gloucester. The period covered in each city covered two years. But these periods were not the same; for instance, the time Sheffield was for 1897-1898, while the time for Leicester was 1892-1893. For London the time given by this *Bulletin* was also 1892-1893—two years. The number of cases given by the *Bulletin* in London is 2162. Mr. T. D. Mann of the London Metropolitan Board gives the number of cases in London in 1893 alone as being 2376. Under such conditions it is not worth while to give attention to that part of this *Bulletin* table. This *Bulletin* suppresses one very important item in its calculations—the question of population. I here give this item, showing the bearing of it upon the question:

Gloucester	popu.	39,444	had	1,979	cases
Warrington	"	41,452	"	661	"
Leicester	"	142,051	"	375	"
Sheffield	"	324,243	"	4677	"
Dewsbury	"	29,847	"	987	"

Gloucester,	1	case	to each	20	of its	inhab.	
Warrington	1	"	" "	62	"	"	"
Leicester,	1	"	" "	378	"	"	"
Sheffield,	1	"	" "	69	"	"	"
Dewsbury,	1	"	" "	30	"	"	"

Of these five cities every one enforces compulsory vaccination, save only Leicester. That city has for many years refused to enforce vaccination. In a letter to myself, written May 10, 1901, by the Hon. Samuel Leonard, Mayor of Leicester, it is stated that "there are at least 60,000 unvaccinated children in Leicester, and that practically for the last fifteen years the vaccination laws have not been enforced. Now look back at these figures and see whether vaccination is vindicated by the showing. The *Bulletin* statistics are shattered.

But I am going still further. There was on Tuesday evening, April 2, 1901, a meeting of the Leicester Board of Guardians. It was the Health Board of the city. It was shown at this meeting (I quote the exact language), "without vaccination they (referring to the Board) had only *two small pox cases in many years.*" Again, Mr. Biggs, who had been a member of the local government board, stated: "They had no small pox, not as much as they had in the army, or navy, where they enforced re-vaccination, not so much as in cities like Glasgow, or Sheffield, where they practised vaccination; not so much as they had in Germany, which country is quoted as free from small pox; so is Leicester." In the sight of these statements, I deny the correctness of this *Bulletin s* statistics both concerning London and Leicester. But even admitting

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their correctness, it has not proved that vaccination saves people from taking the small pox. In its statement of percentages this *Bulletin*, while giving the number of cases, suppresses the number of deaths, giving us a series of percentage instead, which it says is of the vaccinated and the unvaccinated. The *Bulletin* could not be maintained, even had every case in Leicester resulted in the death of the patient. It cannot be proved that vaccination ever prevented small pox. Because there are less cases, and they are less virulent, is no evidence that vaccination was the cause of such a result. But it can be shown that vaccination may result in death to the person vaccinated, by erysipelas or by lockjaw (Tetanus) or by syphilis, all quite as deadly as the small pox, and as the latter now is—far more deadly.

The Boston *Journal of Medical Research* for May, 1902, contains one of the most terrible papers against vaccination ever written. It was written by Dr. Joseph McFarland, a physician of Boston, who *believes* in vaccination. He gives 95 cases of Tetanus (lockjaw) which followed vaccination. Of these, upwards of 20 were in the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia. My learned friend the physician here, assures me that these deaths came from baccilli which happened to be in the air at the time. Were all the lockjaw baccilli in the wards of the Hospital at the time, or were there no flesh wounds among the millions of the people then outside of this Hospital?

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An interesting little Music Book, bearing the title: Juvenile Miscellany. Is for sale by Sidney S. Rider, 73 Almy St., Providence. The book is copyrighted by Melvin Lord and John C. Holbrook, their right was claimed as proprietors, but not authors. It is stated on preface that large numbers of the songs were translated from the German by the Rev. W. C. Woodbridge, Ed. of Annals of Education; and by S. F. Andrews Theological Seminary. The Smith music is largely original compositions.

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BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL TRACT, No. 1, Sec. Ser.

RHODE ISLAND REPORTS, Vols. 4, 5, 12, 13.

The cases of suicide of men in Rhode Island during the past year break all records. There were three cases the past week. Almost every case can be traced to the inability of men to live and prosper in business. In such results we must see either another bloody revolution or the end of democratic government.

The Rhode Island Medico-Legal Society scents danger from vaccinations, and desires the membership of lawyers to help them in defense. The movement took place at the meeting here last week. No lawyer can save a doctor who vaccinates a child with syphilis; nor with lockjaw; nor with erysipelas. Enormous numbers of children have been killed by such vaccinations.

"If no mischief be done by the physician or nurse, smallpox is the lightest and safest of all diseases." So it was said by Sydenham, the "Father of English Medicine."

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LOCKJAW AND VACCINATION.

There appeared in the May number, 1902, of the *Journal of Medical Research* published at Boston, an elaborate paper on this subject, written by Dr. Joseph McFarland, Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology in the Medico-Chirurgical (sic) College of Philadelphia. This learned physician says that "Tetanus", which is a name which we "misguided" people call Lockjaw, is not recognized complication of vaccination. He says, in a minority report of the British Commission in 1896, in which the disadvantages of vaccination are carefully set forth, a single case only could be mentioned. "Now," this Doctor says, "I have been able to collect 95 cases of Tetanus which I have authenticated." Well, if he has obtained them, of which number 68 were in 1901 and 1902, and this, too, without reference to cases which are told about, but not medically reported here in Rhode Island, is it not about time to "recognize the complication?" Professor McFarland continues: "The occurrence of a number of cases of Tetanus, succeeding vaccination, first in Cleveland, Ohio, then in Camden, N. J., early attracted my attention, as this to me unknown complication seemed of the greatest importance, increasing the danger of vaccination." But that which Professor McFarland seems most to fear "is the arousing of the animosity of those misguided persons who have banded themselves together for the organized opposition to this *well recognized* and *only safeguard* against small pox." Such is the astounding language of this Medical Professor. His authenticated 95 cases prove that it is anything but a *safeguard*, and they prove a great deal more. They prove that one terrible disease, quite as fatal as small pox, can follow vaccination, concerning which neither Professor McFarland nor any other man has the slightest knowledge. How does he, or another Doctor know, how many such diseases can be propagated and have been propagated by vaccination? Take, for instance, erysipelas. Dr. McFarland gives the years and the cases: 1851, 1; 1878, 1; 1882, 3; 1886. 1; 1889, 1; 1892, 6, "rumors"; 1893, 1; 1897, 1; 1898, 3; 1899, 3; 1900, 1; 1901, 45 and 18 rumors; 1902, 5. to April 1st. It must be here stated that these "rumors" are "authenticated" by Professor McFarland. The territory covered was Canada, Connecticut, Cuba, England, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York. On the ocean, Ohio, Pennsylvania, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Scotland, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Wisconsin. It must not be forgotten that these reports were all made by men whose purpose was to keep the "misguided" from finding out the facts. The cases covered the entire

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Globe. Is it not *yet* time to recognize such a complication, and what does it argue against the men who used but never before discovered the danger? Are they any more to be trusted now than they were before, or must they be permitted to go on with the killing? Of these 95 cases there were 20 in New Jersey and 29 in Pennsylvania. No mention of the 22 cases of Tetanus from administering anti-toxin in cases of Diphtheria at St. Louis, of course, comes into this account, but those cases all took place in December, 1901. Dr. McFarland then continues: "The most instructive group of cases occurred in the Philadelphia Hospital. A threatened epidemic of small pox depended upon the admission of a single case from the street. It was decided to vaccinate every inmate, sick or well." The "Institution" was thus vaccinated, with the exception of the Men's Insane Department, all virus in stock having been used. With the new consignment this department were all vaccinated. It is, in fact, not known that there ever had been a case of traumatic (produced by wounds) Tetanus within the walls of the "Hospital". Succeeding these vaccinations a group of Tetanus cases occurred in the Men's Insane Department. These five typical cases occurred (by the use of this only *Safe Guard*), all being followed by death. The occurrence of this outbreak occasioned much alarm (because it might arouse the animosity of the misguided), so that every suspicious vaccination wound was thoroughly excised (cut out) and treated antisceptically. After this excision of the places vaccinated, eleven (11) additional cases developed trismus (another name by which medical men hide lockjaw). Of these last cases all recovered. Such is the terrible story. Dur-

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ing the years 1851 to 1901, just half a century, occasional cases had followed vaccination. No Doctor ever gave the slightest consideration to them until now. If they knew nothing then about the cause of the cases, what more do they now know, or do they know any better the number and kind of disease which vaccine morbid poison can produce? No doctor living nor dead has ever shown, or can ever show, that vaccination has prevented or ever can prevent small pox. I am just so misguided, but who is responsible for it?

"Any medical theory which sets aside the laws of health, and teaches that the SPREADING of natural or artificial disease can be advantageous to the community, is misleading, mischievous, and opposed to common sense; and any teacher, whatever his assumption of authority, title, or degree, who inculcates such doctrine, is a perverter of common sense, and an *enemy of the human race.*"—Francis W. Newman.

The laborer produces everything and gets nothing. Rockefeller produces nothing and gets everything. Why work?

The June *Century* is an extremely interesting number; some of the articles are much instructive. Among them are the articles on "Making Laws at Washington," a searching exposition of the machinery of Congressional action, by Henry Loomis Nelson, the well-known student of public affairs, with attractive pictures by Keller; on "Triumphs of American Bridge-Building," by Frank W. Skinner, with pictures of the most notable bridges built by Americans; the second paper by Ray Stannard Baker on "The Great Southwest," dealing with "The Desert;" "An Audience with Diaz," by Alfred Bishop Mason; a diverting paper on "Episodes of Journalism," by Francis E. Leupp, the well-known Washington correspondent; and a curious article on "Bloodhounds in

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America" and their growing use in the West as detectives.

The obscurity of medical statistics becomes more and more apparent as one studies them, and percentages are positively blinding. There are four Diseases in Rhode Island in which the law requires the number of cases and deaths to be given. These diseases are Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, Scarletina and Small Pox. The Board of Health Report for 1896, the latest issued, gives the following figures:

Diseases	Cases	Deaths	Per Ct.	Actual Per Ct. of Deaths to Cases.
Typhoid	325	113	.0151	.3476
Scarletina	701	53	.0071	.1868
Diphtheria	1021	283	.0377	.277

There were no cases of small pox reported. These percentages appear in the reports thus 1.51, .71, 3.77, and these percentages are of the whole number of deaths in the State in 1896, to wit, 7054. But the percentages of deaths to cases under medical treatment is not given. I have given them.

The newspaper reader who is confused by the clamor over the Philippine situation will find in the *Review of Reviews* for June an editorial summary of the controversy, written in a calm and judicial spirit, and emphasizing the vital points in dispute. While making no attempt to extenuate any abuses that may have developed in connection with our military administration of the islands, the editor's conclusion is that our army has been "more humane and more scrupulous in its recognition of the rules of war than any other military forces under like conditions have ever been in the history of the world."

Let him who thinks otherwise give a few days' study to the action of the "Christians" of early Massachusetts and Connecticut toward the Narragansett Indians from treachery in October, 1675, to the last massacre in July, 1676. There you can learn somewhat of the nature of Englishmen.

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Such a clever expose of political rottenness as the Republican party exposed in the Supreme Court, last week—the Burrillville case—was never before known. How men of common sense, say nothing of political sagacity, could have permitted such work, or much less have performed such work, passes comprehension. The cool audacity of pleading his own rascality in defence of his indefensible act shows the treachery of the security on which those men supposed they rested. A court in which every Judge is a Republican, and not one Judge a Democrat, a court, too, which made the terrible discovery that taxation was for the poor class, if the General Assembly said so.

In this Burrillville case, the nomination papers were returned on the proper day, at the proper office, by both political parties. The town officers were Republicans. The Republican papers were dated on that day, but the Democratic papers were shown dated three or four days later, and hence outside the law; and all elections under them would thus be void. It was shown that the Deputy Town Clerk took the papers on the proper day and placed them in the Town Clerk's safe, and there let them repose a sufficient time to destroy them. This Deputy Town Clerk acted as secretary of the Democratic Convention, and the attorney for the Republicans maintained that when, as Deputy Town Clerk, he deposited the papers in the safe in the Town Clerk's office, he was acting not in his office of Deputy Town Clerk, but as secretary of a Democratic caucus. Mr. C. Frank Parkhurst, who set up this defence, is the Senator from Providence and is the coming Judge of the Supreme Court.

The *Journal* recently published a column with these headings, "A Heavy Blow", "Omission of Appropriation means much to the State's Historian", "He may have to give up his office", etc., etc. They referred to the fact that the General Assembly had refused the appropriation for which Mr. James N. Arnold asked, and which for several years had been given. Mr. Arnold holds no office—neither Mr. Arnold nor any one else is State Historian. The State has given Mr. Arnold more than $30,000 within the past ten years, 1891-1901. Now, in justice to Mr. Arnold, will the *Journal* just print how much of this money the *Journal Company* had, and how far this reason exists for continuing the appropriations. The truth practically is that Mr. Arnold never had any of it. Two thousand dollars was given by the State for volumes 5 and 6. The *Journal* had the money. The "Heavy Blow", therefore, must be, not to Mr. Arnold, who "did the drudging", but to the *Journal Company*, who got the money. It was a good "job". The *Newport Mercury* was largely in it as well as the *Journal*.

The New York *Times* gives a magnificent panegyric on Pauncefote, in which it says practically nobody believes, nor was there any truth in the expose of his action against the United States at the opening of the war with Spain. This expose was beyond all question the cause of Pauncefote's death. By all

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means, send his body home in an iron built warship, and thus honor treachery to the country who owns the ship.

The *Journal* gives us the pleasing information that the Rev. Norman Plass has been elected President of Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, and has accepted the position. Mr. Plass was born at Claverack, N. Y., in 1860. He is now 42 years of age, a graduate of Williams College and of the Yale Divinity School. He came to Providence to act as the secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, being a strong temperance man. While thus acting, some forty cases of illegal liquor selling were brought against Boyden, then of Crescent Park. Mumford and Van Slyck were Boyden's attorneys. An indictment was found by the Grand Jury, under Attorney General Tanner, not against Boyden, but against Plass, for blackmail. It was tried to a petit jury and Plass was not found guilty. This was on the 12th January. On the morning of the day of the rendering of this verdict, the *Journal* printed in its proceedings a letter written against Plass which had not been submitted to the jury by the State, the only possible inference being that the purpose of that newspaper was to act unfairly upon the jury. The *Journal* should have been indicted, but the Attorney General, who saw Plass's rascality sufficiently quick, couldn't see the abominable action of the *Journal*. The writer of these *Book Notes* had not supposed that Grand Juries were established for the use of attorneys in defence of clients accused of breaches of laws, by having criminal indictments found against complaining parties. If Plass was open to an indictment, it should have been developed in the trial of Boyden. *Book Notes* thus commented upon such an outrage:

It is a public misfortune that the Reverend Norman Plass escaped being sent to the State Prison for a term of years under the indictment which was brought against him, for blackmail; not that he was guilty under the indictment, by the evidence; he was not; but if he could have been sent to State Prison, there would be a hope at least that the attention of men could be aroused to the enormity of the action against him.

The General Assembly once made a law fixing the size of a loaf of bread; it also made a law fixing the rate of interest. These laws were innocuous from the start. The town made a law that no man should open oysters after dark; and that no driver of a cart should ever ride. Notwithstanding, that the old books of R. I. Statutes are filled with such nonsensical laws, the General Assembly of today must needs enact a ten hour labor law. It is worse than nonsensical.

The Boers have signed their Independence away. These are the words of the London Dispatches. The real

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truth is that the settlement is a British defeat. The Boers have not been conquered nor can they ever. It costs England a thousand millions in money—a loss of 200,000 men, more or less, and a Bread Tax on the poor, and all just to get the gold mines away from their owners. The Piracies of the Spanish Main were honorable in comparison.

Many years ago the United States stopped the coinage of gold dollars. Just now it has has stopped the coinage of silver dollars. The "Gold" newspapers all yell, that it shows the "passing" of silver—perhaps it does. It showed just the same, the passing of gold. The action of the government in the matter of silver was the greatest robbery of the poor ever known.

The "handling" in a literary way of the Indian local names in Rhode Island is akin to working the "Fifteen Puzzle," and so the writer blundered last week, in saying that the word Notaquonckanet was spelled as Williams in the original deed wrote it, by Mr. Bartlett, in the R. I. Col. Rec. v. 1, p. 18. Anybody by looking at a fac-simile of this Deed, accessible to everybody, and comparing it with Mr. Bartlett's work will see my error in ascribing correct work to Mr. Bartlett. He was in error as usual; and I was wrong as is unusual. I meant no wrong to Mr. Bartlett, when I wrote, "It gives me pleasure to commend at least one thing in these Records" he having continued in his regular manner.

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Selfridge shot and killed Austin in a duel.

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R. I COLONIAL RECORDS, Vols. 1-9-10.

BANK RETURNS, Rhode Island, 1859.

BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL TRACT, No. 1, Sec. Ser.

RHODE ISLAND REPORTS, Vols. 4, 5, 12, 13.

The newspapers of today are among the most dangerous engines to be used against the people, now existing. They are used by interests to destroy any unity of sentiment among the people. To scatter and divide and then to weaken.

The New York Evening Post says: "A man of Irish parentage, who is a Democrat in politics and a Roman Catholic in religion, has just been appointed a judge of the Superior Court in Massachusetts by a Republican Governor of native descent, who is a member of a Protestant church and who was born about the time when the prejudice against Irishmen and "Romanism" was at its height in the Bay State. Even more noteworthy, perhaps, is the fact that this appointment by Gov. Crane is received as a natural and proper thing.

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

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A Bit of Dorr War History.

BOOK NOTES has received the following very interesting note concerning an error in the recently published "History" of Rhode Island in that part relating to the Dorr War. It gives peculiar value to the note, that it was written by a member of the convention which framed the Constitution; himself and my excellent friend, the Hon. William P. Sheffield of Newport, being now the only survivors.

KINGSTON, R. I., May 10, 1902

DEAR MR. RIDER:—

On page 345, vol. 1, of Field's History of Rhode Island, just published there is a gross historical misstatement. The Convention met, and organized at Newport, and did the bulk of its work there. It's work in East Greenwich was of not more than two days' continuance, and consisted mainly of some final adjustments, which required action on the part of the legislature which met there at the same time. The members of the two bodies held a joint informal meeting in the evening, in the Court House, for a common understanding of some point; and the next day the instrument was completed in the Methodist Church. It was there that Mr. Updike fought for, but lost, the pro lottery clause; and James F. Simmons delivered an impressive closing speech. There is another careless blunder in this "History" at the bottom of page 379, vol. 2.

Yours,

J. HAGADORN WELLS.

The Convention met at Newport on the 12th of September, 1842, and the Constitution was wholly framed at that place. It adjourned on the 29th of September, to meet at East Greenwich on the 3rd, day, of the November, following this time was fixed, and the place, in order to be in a position to confer with the General Assembly, and act at once, if necessary after this consultation. The General Assembly met according to law, on the 31st of October, which was the "last Monday," and it sat during the week, adjourning on Saturday, the 5th of November. Almost the last act of the Convention at Newport was a "motion requesting the General Assembly to impower the Convention to to prescribe the qualifications of voters on the question of the adoption of the Constitution." The General Assembly did not grant the request; but the result of the Conference appears in the legislation which followed. On the next morning, the Assembly fixed in its own way the qualifications.

The original Act calling the Convention, provided (Sec. 4) that "if said Constitution or Articles be adopted by a majority of the persons having a right to vote, the same shall go into operation &c." (Acts and Resolves, June, 1842, p. 4). As amended by the General Assembly this clause read as follows, "If the Constitution, or Articles * * be adopted by a majority of the persons having a right to vote, *and actually vot-*

ing upon the question of adopting the same, the said Constitution, or Articles shall become the Supreme Law of the State." (Acts and Resolves, October, 1842, p. 42).

The story of the transaction is not without historical importance. On the last day of the Session of the General Assembly, Governor King sent a communication to the House, which contained the resolution adopted by the Convention, referred to above and which pointed out "An ambiguity in the Act calling them together." An Act was sent down from the Senate at the same time, explaining the ambiguity; and "also extending the right to vote upon the question of the adoption of the Constitution to all who had a right to vote for delegates."

Samuel Ames, then a new member of the House, argued that the latter paragraph went further than the Convention wished, and Mr. Ames denied the power of the General Assembly to interfere in the matter. An extraordinary fact in connection with the judicial history of Rhode Island.

George G. King, of Newport, moved that the House concur with the Senate, with the latter clause stricken out—and this was done.

In the Convention this question of Ambiguity was raised by Chief Justice Job Durfee, and it was adopted; but Richard K. Randolph followed with another resolution fixing the right to vote for the Constitution to all who had a right to vote for delegates to the Convention. This also was adopted by 45 to 13. It was at once reconsidered, and that above stated, was sent to the General Assembly.

Mr. Wells, in this clause, "It was then that Mr. Updike fought for, but lost, the pro lottery claim" supplies

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a bit of historic information, not before known; and completes the Journal of the Convention, which heretofore has remained unfinished, closing abruptly, in the very moment of discussion, and disclosing no action. The Journal says: "The Constitution was read as far as the fourth Article, when a discussion arose on a point of order, which consumed the forenoon. In the afternoon the same discussion was continued until the adjournment. The point is whether amendments can be made except by unaminous consent" and there the Journal ends. Now comes Mr. Wells, and informs us what part of the Fourth article was in question, to wit, Section 12, "all lotteries shall hereafter be prohibited;" and who was in favor of the lotteries, to wit, Wilkins Updike, and that the Convention denied his motion. Thus I have attempted to explain the note of Mr. Wells which I have now shown has positive historic value.

The *Journal* is continually slam-whanging at Rhode Island in the matter of Divorces. This comes from the Boston *Herald*, why not turn its wind-batteries against Massachusetts for a brief period.

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Oldest attorney in Boston advertising this specialty; it will cost you nothing to call and get our terms; cash or instalments; any legal cause; divorces obtained quickly, quietly and cheaply.

My excellent friend, Alexander S. Arnold, spoke thus in the Pawtucket *Times* on May 14: "Allow the people the opportunity to render their verdict, and we will bury the gigantic octopus so deep that the hand of no political or other worldly resurrection can ever reach the colossal vaccination trust, which to-day by law *compels people to receive its goods.*"

My venerable, and talkative friend is a great defender of the Dingley Tariff; the "Steal" Trust; and the Beef Trust Pool, of Chicago. I would quote from

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somebody, the fine saying, "Consistency thou art a Jewel," but for the fact, that nobody ever wrote it—it just growed.

On the 31st May, 1902, the Providence *Journal* published on its editorial page the following article—but more of it. It is here reproduced, not to give it additional circulation, but for preservation—for BOOK NOTES is preserved in the great libraries throughout the country where this *Journal* is never heard of, and never seen. I have not yet heard that the *Journal counting* room, has dismissed the Editor. These are the views, or utterances of a newspaper, which assumes the position of the leading *Journal* in Rhode Island.

PARTISANSHIP ON THE BENCH.

In Massachusetts the judges of the higher State courts are chosen, not from the Legislature only, but usually from lawyers of large and general practice. They are also picked absolutely irrespective of party, as was proved when Governor Crane appointed two Republicans and two Democrats to the Superior Court bench on the same day this week. In Rhode Island, as is well known, the customary way to become a judge is not to practice law but go to the General Assembly and gain the favor there of Senator Aldrich and General Brayton. Something may be said in favor of having justices who are familiar with statutory law, and nothing can fairly be said against the sincereity, honesty and impartiality of the present Supreme Court of this State, but, as some of the judges themselves admit, it is not altogether pleasant to realize that a lawyer must serve an apprenticeship in machine politics before he can hope to be elected a judge or to recognize that a Democrat has no greater chance to be a judge under a Republican administration than a camel has to pass through the eye of a needle.

"Is it not unfortunate to restrict the choice still more by insisting that only Republicans shall be elevated to the bench and only those Republicans who will go to the General Assembly and

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do party work for training? Is it the best training for justices?

Within the next ten years there are likely to be marked changes in the personnel of the Rhode Island Supreme Court. Would it not be a step in the right direction, which judges, lawyers and the best sentiment of the State would endorse, if the next justices should be chosen for their sterling worth, irrespective of party or previous condition of political servitude?"

This looks as if the "leading" newspaper was following BOOK NOTES.

BOOK NOTES has several times called attention to the unprecedented number of suicides among business men, or men who were trying to "get" some business. Here comes a statement of one month's work at Meriden, Ct. The month was May 3rd, 1902—June 3rd, 1902. A most "prosperous" town with 24,296 inhabitants. Here is the showing.

A month ago Charles N. Blake, a well-to-do shoe merchant, took poison and died in Hubbard Park. Next John Douglas was found dead. Two days ago Adam Kaufmann held a dynamite cartridge between his teeth and blew his head off. Frank Wood killed himself in a New York hotel a week ago, and William Smithers did the same thing in Waterbury. Most of these men were wealthy and in good health.

James Hart, 62 years old, caretaker for J. O. Noxon, a wealthy retired pharmacist of Brooklyn was spraying trees with paris green Monday afternoon. He drank a quanity of the poison. Hardly had the news of Hart's act became known when the death of Peter G. Meaurer was announced. Mr. Meaurer was 55 years old. He was a member of the German-American school board and had held many public offices. He is reported to have been worth from $75,000 to $100,000.

Mr. Meaurer was in exceedingly good spirits yesterday morning at the breakfast table. After the meal he calmly walked into the adjoining room and blew out his brains with a revolver.

The invaluable *Herald* of Boston, suggests that the reason is, that the "Wealthy Meriden Men" have formed a "Suicide Club." Does such a frivlous reason account for the fact that seven wealthy, active, successful business men, in this small city should in 30 days destroy their own lives. It must have been "Prosperity" that led them to such work.

A RHODE ISLAND MILL WORKER. JAMES GELDARD.

The *Journal* prints an obituary of James Geldard, which is excellent as far as it goes. But it stops just short of mentioning the most curious, interesting, and most creditable fact, in the history of this man. He was an Englishman, but probably of German extraction. His name, *Geld*-ard, indicates it, like Alt-geld. Mr. Geldard was an employee of the Lonsdale Company for many years. He worked in the mill. While thus employed he studied manufacturing machinery, and became the author of a "Treatise upon Cotton Manufacture." The volume was a stout twelve mo., with 300 pages and many plates. Mathematically it was worked

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out with great care, and his work was pronounced mathematically correct by Prof. B. F. Clark, who then sat in the "Mathematic" chair of Brown University.

The author, Mr. Geldard himself says concerning his work "it was conceived amidst the noise of labor, and written in hours stolen from rest." It supplies "practical examples,- with all needful calculations, and many useful and important tables" and was intended to be "a complete yet compact authority for the manufacture of Cotton." It was published in New York, by John Wiley & Son, in 1867.

Such a work, by a man so situated, deserves commemoration at the hands of those who attempt to write. Mr. Geldard died at Montville, Connecticut, which is on the Thames, just north of New London, on the 10th of June, 1902, and was taken to Lonsdale for burial.

As clear as crystal, and as hard as flint—that's what's the matter with the "Hygienic" Ice. This Ice is artificial. It comes from nine Artesian wells, on the borders of the Woonasquetucket. These wells are bored to a depth varying from 200 feet, to 600 feet; no foul infiltration can percolate from the surface to such a depth. Then, to make purity, more perfect, the water is distilled, and hence the name, *Hygienic*, which means of, or pertaining to, health. Not the least important thing with our taking this ice, is that we get all that we pay for—which was not the case with the Ice Trust.

The Boston *Herald* of June 7th, 1902, editorially printed an article entitled "High Cost of Living," closing with these words:

The cost of living on May 1 was fully 40 per cent. higher than it was on July 1, 1897, when the low mark since Jan. 1, 1888, was recorded.

The same paper in its issue of the 5th of June printed an account of an Injunction issued by the Supreme Court of New York against the five firms at Chicago, who have levied this tax of forty (40) per cent. upon every dollar which we have to expend for food. The dispatch describes the injunction thus:

It it broader in its scope than the federal injunction, for it not only covers combining in prices and the credit agreement, but also forbids a blacklist against employes.

It will put an end to the system of employes being discharged by one concern being prevented from obtaining employment with another without the consent of the house which previously employed him.

And this injunction the *Herald* pronounces a

"SLAM AT BEEF TRUST."

Things have changed since Hanna died.—In April, 1689, one Mr. Winslow came to Boston, from Virginia, and brought a copy of the Declaration, which the Prince of Orange issued just

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before he invaded England, on the 5th, November, 1688. Boston hadn't heard of it. So she seized poor Mr. Winslow for bringing a traitorous, treasonable libel into the country, and threw him into prison. He offered two thousand pound sterling bail; but the authorities would not release him. But after a while, it turned out to be true, and poor Mr. Winslow was free—and those who seized him went to prison, and at last out of the country.

Here, on the 13th, came the Boston *Herald* with a huge coarse picture of a military mob inscribed "Incidents of Yesterday's Rioting in Pawtucket, R. I," and above, "Infantry Dispersing Crowds at the Point of the Bayonet." It was a barefaced, ridiculous lie—no such things as the *Herald* pictured took place. It was mere "commercialism" on the part of this newspaper, and will work blood-shed in the end—such newspaper work cannot go on forever.

On the 4th of May, 1814, Gov. De Witt Clinton delivered an address at the formation of the "Literary and Philisophical Society of New York." It was the first "society" devoted to literature and philosophy established in that State. The address covers 38 pages and is followed by "Illustrations" covering upwards of 100 pages more, thus making a respectable 8 vo. volume. These Illustrations, or notes as we now call such things are purely scientific, and covering the natural sciences, as for instance ornithology. One note is on pre-historic remains of extinct animals, and the Indian traditions concerning them. It is of profound interest. Icthyology was the subject of another interesting note; into it the learned speaker has introduced two piscatorial eclogues of Sannazarius—written in latin. Mr. Clinton has rendered them in English. They were written before 1530 and printed at Rome. There were two writers of this name living at the same time, and writing poems of fish, and fishing. Mr. Clinton gives the authorship of these two poems to Jacopo. The name of the other was Actius—and his works were printed by Aldus Manutius. This address must be very scarce, and this copy I will sell for $2.50 post paid. It is printed by David Longworth, N. Y., 1815, and is a prize to any collector of Piscatorial Literature.

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A Puritan Political Court and its Work with Mary Dyer.

In some of its aspects the case of Mary Dyer, a Rhode Island Martyr to the Puritan bigotry of the Massachusetts, is the most distressingly dramatic, and yet interesting, of all the passages between these two English colonies. There is no possible defence, under civilization, for the action of the Courts, the Clergy, and the Government. It was barbarism, intensified by a slightly educated intelligence. Quite recently a hitherto unknown Document bearing upon the case has been given to us. It was published in the *Nation* of 29th May, 1902. The Document was apparently written by W. Dyer, the husband of Mary Dyer and dated at Newport (R. I), 30th August, 1659, in Defence of his wife, then held in prison at Boston. Mary Dyer was three times seized and imprisoned at Boston. The first time in 1647 upon her landing on her return from England whither she had been on a visit. She was released under bonds and left for her home at Newport. The second time was upon the occasion of her visiting two quakers who had been seized and imprisoned at Boston, probably in July, 1659. In this case she was released 12th September, and banished from Massachussets. She determined to destroy the infamous law, or die in the attempt, in which purpose she went back to Boston twenty-six days later, on Oct. 8 was seized, imprisoned and hanged on Boston Common. The present Document is in the nature of an argument addressed to the Court of Assistants now assembled at Boston, 6th September, 1659. It is endorsed "d-d unto ye Court by his wife M. D. 7.7 mo. '59." Mary Dyer herself laid it before her Judges—a mere political Court set into power by a Puritan Religious oligarchy. A warning which should have lasted forever here in New England, against political Courts of every type. It was her second case for which this Argument was prepared. Like all the work of the kind, of that age, Mr. Dyer's argument is verbose. It covers thirty-one inches in length, in the 8 point brevier type, without leads, in which the *Nation* printed it; twenty-two inches might better have been left unwritten. But the statement of the case, and the legal defence of his wife made by Dyer, in the remaining nine inches of the space, are for the first, that is the statement—brief, antique, excellent; and for the second, the legal defence sufficiently direct and concise; and absolutely convincing to every Judge whose mind is left free from politically selfish consideration. Nevertheless she was convicted, in spite of all the laws of the Massachusetts, and banished. There was not even the semblance of a trial. Mary Dyer was convicted in effect, before she

was arraigned. Rhode Island has been damned by all Massachusetts writers, of what "*they*" call "*history*" because she had no Courts. How much better were they of the Massachusetts, with such a Court as was this who sentenced Mary Dyer. Better no Court than such a Court. In BOOK NOTES, v. 5, p. 102, the writer printed the Petition, written by W. Dyer, to the Massachusetts General Court (the Legislature as we now call the body) "Now my supplication to your presence is, to beg, affectionately the life of my wife."—"Pity me I beg with tears." It was of no avail. Mary Dyer was sent straight to her death by the halter. In that Court, on that day when Dyer's pitiful petition was presented, sat as members, four Puritan Preachers, Increase Mather; John Norton; Mitchell, and Thomas Cobbet. (Hutchinson's Hist. Mass. Bay (1795) p. 197) Cotton Mather hath certified to us that the prayers of this Puritan preacher Cobbet "were esteemed of no little significancy to the welfare of the country." (Mather's Magnatia, 1702. p. 167.) Mr. Worthington C Ford wrote a note to the *Nation* which is printed as introductory to the publication of this Dyer Letter, or Argument. I reproduce the opening, "The tragedy of Mary Dyer, who was hung on Boston Common in 1660 for being one of these people called in scorn Quakers must always glare from the annals of the early Massachusetts Colony. A woman of attainments above the average; the wife of a leading man in the neighboring plantations of Rhode Island; the mother of a large family, and a person of acknowledged exemplary conduct; her experience at the hands of the Massachusetts authorities stand out as shockingly brutal."

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SHAM MEDICAL STATISTICS.

The *Bulletin Sanitaire* published at Montreal gave in a recent issue a table, covering six English cities, to wit:—Sheffield, Dewsbury, Leicester, London, Warrington and Gloucester, and showing the number of Small Pox cases which took place in each city in two specified years. These years were not the same in each case—of these six cities, one, Leicester has for nearly 20 years refused to enforce vaccination. In a recent issue we gave the number of cases in each city compared to the population of each city. It was as follows:

Gloucester	popu.	39,444	had	1,979 cases.
Warrington	"	41,452	"	661 "
Leicester	"	142,051	"	375 "
Sheffield	"	324,243	"	4677 "
Dewsbury	"	29,847	"	987 "

Gloucester,	1 case	to each	20	of its	inhab.
Warrington	1 "	" "	62	"	" "
Leicester,	1 "	" "	378	"	" "
Sheffield,	1 "	" "	69	"	" "
Dewsbury,	1 "	" "	30	"	" "

Leicester an unvaccinated city had but one case to each 375 of its inhabitants, while Sheffield had one to each 69, a thoroughly vaccinated city. Now I come to the percentage of deaths between the vaccinated, and not vaccinated.

	AGE	VAC.	NOT VAC.	POPULATION	NO. OF CASES	CASES TO INHAB.
Sheffield	Under 10	1.7	43.9	324.243		
	Over 10	5.1	54.2		4677	1 to each 69
Dewsbury	Under 10	2.2	32.1	29.847		
	Over 10	2.6	18.7		987	1 to each 30
Leicester	Under 10	0 0	14.1	142.051		
	Over 10	1 0	7.8		375	1 to each 375
London	Under 10	0.0	26.7			
	Over 10	2.3	20.9			
Warrington	Under 10	6.0	37.5	41.441	661	
	Over 10	6.4	33.3			1 to each 62
Gloucester	Under 10	3.8	41.0	39.444		
	Over 10	10 0	39.7		1979	1 to each 20

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With the usual fairness of these Medical Journals this Bulletin does not state the number of deaths. Nor does it tell you that Leicester in a *not* vaccinated city. These figures "montrant les bons effets de la vaccination." Whereas they show just the contrary. The audacity of such a proceeding exceeds my comprehension. Of course the Doctors count on the general ignorance of men, and that men will not examine for themselves.

Look for one moment at the matter of percentage as given by the *Medical Bulletin*. It pretends to give the percentages of deaths, divided into two classes. Those under 10 years of age; and those above 10 years of age. This of course includes all the dead, in any city. In order to show the value of vaccination in these two classes are divided into the vaccinated and the not vaccinated. Let me illustrate these figures by the city of Leicester, with its 375 cases, and refusing to enforce vaccination. The number of the dead is not given. Let me suppose a number, say 50. The percentages as given by this Bulletin was:

Of the Vacc. under 10, the % of death was 0.0
" " " above 10, " " " " " 1.0
Of the Not Vacc. under 10, the % of death was 14.0
" " " " above 10, the " " " " 7.8

Supposing the actual number of deaths to have been 50, these percentages account for exactly 11.4 (eleven and four tenths) persons of all ages. Now where are the 38.6 persons who died, and all certainly under 10, or above 10 years of age.

Let me further illustrate these rotten figures by the city of Sheffield, with her enforced vaccination and 4677 cases of Small Pox. At the exact ratio which I have given to Leicester, the city of Sheffield had 624.8+ of the dead. But the total of her percentages exceed the number of her dead—thus:

Of the Vacc. under 10, the % of the dead was 1.7
" " " above 10, the " " " " " 5.1
Of the Not Vacc. under 10, % of the dead was 43.9
" " " " above 10, " " " " " 54.2

These percentages make 104, and 9 tenths per cent. of the dead, which number would be 655.46+ or 30, and

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two third persons more than the total number who died. Now what is the worth of such figures as those to bring back to the realm of reason the "misguided" person who writes this paragra; h. This Bulletin was given to me by a Physician here who defends vaccination, to show me the folly of my unbelief. I have shattered the figures in every way—and I have shown according to its own figures, as in the case of Leicester, that it proves not the "efficacite," but the folly and wickedness of the terrible fraud.

It is stated by the Boston *Herald* that Jane Toppan, who has just been sent to an Insane Asylum for life, for murder, actually committed 31 murders. The *Herald* says the names of the victims are in the possession of some one who was in the case for the prosecution. These murders were all done by Jane Toppan, while acting as a nurse for the victims; and those victims were all under Medical care while the work was being done. Not one Doctor ever discovered the crime committed under his very eyes. What is the value of Medical "Science" of that kind.

The fact is that the Medical Men, I mean Doctors have had two terrible disclosures within a year. One, the killing of so many people by Lockjaw, Erysipelas and Syphilis through vaccinations—the other, this awful exposure of Jane Toppan's, showing. Medical incapacity.

Rhode Island has a new author; Hilda Brenton (of course that is a pseudonym) has written a clever little book entitled "Uncle Jed's Letters." There are six sketches of a Country Stage Driver's experiences with the country folk along his route. It is 12 mo in form, and very prettily published. It is an excellent field, and altogether uncultivated here in New England. Dickerman & Son of Boston, are Miss Brenton's publishers. Two thousand copies of the little book (30 cents each) were sold during the first week of publication.

It is a couplet from Pope,—

Virtue sometimes starves
While Vice is fed.
What then? is the reward
of Virtue bread

No, but one of the rewards of virtue consists in a can of superb soup made by the Curtice Brothers of Rochester, N. Y.

There was a time when I thought that Cross & Blackwell of London, England were the only men in the world engaged in trade who were the real benefactors of the race. But I've not changed, but only increased, my mind, there are two such firms, and this one which I have just mentioned is the second. The other day Mr. Malmstead of the Public Market sent me a beautiful little book telling me about these things—but bless his dear soul I knew all about it long before. It is safe to buy any food across which is written *Curtice* for we have found it so.

It is not a question of property whether we are to let the Coal Mines remain in private hands. Just now two railroad presidents are engaged in a

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tremendous swooping of money from the people. Coal here in Providence has been raised $1.50 per ton. Let the people seize the mines and pay the owners just what the people paid the owners for the slaves.

There are clever things in the *Century* for July, and here are a few specimens. Mr. James D. Hague called once on Thomas Carlyle, in company with Tyndell, and Admiral Rogers.

The talk touched mainly upon topics of the day. I remember that there was some discussion concerning the Revised Version of the Scriptures, in which work a commission of eminent scholars and theologians was at that time engaged. Carlyle seemed to regard the undertaking with but little favor. He thought it useless, and said he believed the old familiar version would retain its place with the common people. Little good was to be hoped for from the new. "One thing is certain," he said: "every man who helped make the old version believed that unless he did his whole duty he would be eternally damned, while not a single one of the new lot believes anything of the sort"

Again Mr. Hague touches Carlyle:

Early in the conversation Carlyle, apparently interested in the personality of his visitors turned to me with an inquiry touching my vocation and career. I told him I was a practical geologist, especially concerned in mining pursuits.

"What do you mine for?" he asked.

"Gold and silver," I replied.

"Gold!" he exclaimed. "You mine for gold? That's a good-for-nothing pursuit. The biggest gold nugget ever found was never half so useful to the world as one good mealy potato."

Nobody living outside New York knows how difficult it has become here for people of moderate means to bring up their children in the love of genuine things. It is still done by many, but with increasing effort, and only by dint of a strong will and an inheritance of the truest graces of life; simplicity, the domestic affections, and the love of nature and one's kind. It is to the cultivation of these graces that we must look for a rescue from the artificiality and the vulgarity of the pitiable circle in every American city known as "the smart set."—The July Century (editorial).

The *Journal* has, twice within a month, printed a portrait of a criminal villian who has now happily been taken away from Rhode Island. Brooks *alias* Brown. Is this criminal's example in life, sufficiently worthy of preservation or of imitation, that his visage should be forever held up for veneration, or remembrance by those who read the papers. Is such work the object and end of decent Journalism. No, on the contrary it is a positive danger to the community. It is a discredit to the community that the *Journal* selects such scum for its preservation—as Jerry, and Ben Childs, or such criminals as Brooks, or Brown.

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Was there a woman, who worked here in Providence, in an industrial mill, who was given the alternative to accept Vaccine matter thrust into her flesh; or be dismissed from her work; and being poor, and dependant upon her labor submitted; the poison "took" and she became so sick as to throw her out of the mill three months, and into the clutches of some Doctor. I know that under the present ruling of the Courts this woman has no remedy. Neither had Mary Dyer, whose cases is herein discussed; a victim of a court, the judicial minds of the judges being under a mortgage for their positions to the dominant political cabal which then governed the Massachusetts. How long will people submit to such work.

The College of Agriculture, and Mechanic Arts at Kingston, is in control of a few men in the General Assembly who are placed there to subserve interests not their own, and who but for this political subserviency could not sit in that Assembly. This same body controls the Normal School, and under that control have arisen scandals, so corrupt, that men would stand aghast, were they told in type—but why are they not so told?

These same corrupt political men, with their instruments control the Providence Public Schools—now not less corrupt that the School Government of Boston, and in the meantime the sham education of today i a disgrace to all intelligence.

Was William Gregory or his gang of political bummers fit people to guide educational institutions. Such things are not going to be continued here. If men do not rise to fix matters—matters will rise to fix men.

There is an elaborate paper in the *Century* for July, entitled a "Campaign against Mosquitos," by Dr. L. O. Howard, who holds a government office at Washington. This "Campaign" is being carried on at President Roosevelt's summer home, on Long Island. It is politics of course. The sham will have to go on. Somehow there came into my mind when I saw this a paragraph written by Von Hillern, "Wisdom vacates the path shared with Stupidity, and the latter swells with pride at an imagined Victory." I still believe that "Honesty is the best Policy," but it cannot be proved in a day.

Incredible as it may seem, the Sunday *Journal* here printed a picture of which it called the King's Intestines. Let us hope that it is the final depth of the descent of these newspapers. They make money possibly, but the editors make fools of themselves.

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Selfridge shot and killed Austin in a duel.

Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians. Beyond all comparison the best musical dictionary in the English Language. It was written by the most eminent writers now living, foreign as well as English. George Grove (now Sir George) was its editor, but author as well. This is a subscriber's set, in the numbers, uncut. It cost $24.25, and will be sold for $10.75. There are 22 parts, besides the supplement.

Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y. Reports of the Commissioners. Parts 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Years 1866-1870. Five parts $5.00. Maps Perfect.

Russell's Native Trees of Rhode Island (Forest Trees) 8 vo., 19 fine plates, 50 cents.

An account of the churches in Rhode Island, by Henry Jackson, 8 vo. cloth, 25 cents. This indicates the condition in 1854.

Defence of the Rhode Island System in the Treatment of the Indians; and of Civil and Religious Liberty, by Allen R. I. Hist. Society, 30 cents, 8 vo., cloth These are about the two only things for the doing of which Rhode Island needs no defence.

Ancient Constitution of the Free Masons. Edited by Anderson. First printed in London 1723. This is a New York reprint, 1892 ..... $1.00

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Vaccination and Erysipelas and Death.

The Connecticut, State Board of Health Report for 1881 contains an elaborate paper on Vaccination by Prof. C. A. Lindsley, M. D., Medical Department, Yale College, December, 1881. covers pages 101-129. If Dr. Lindsley was a medical professor at Yale, he was also a member of the State Board of Health, (Bureau of Vital Statistics. Conn. 1881, p. 4.) Like all the reports emanating from these Medical State Boards the value, and safety of vaccination as a preventive against Small Pox is vigorously maintained. But look! now see how it is maintained. "It was not until Vaccination had been practiced fifteen or twenty years that post vaccinal Small Pox became at all common, or frequently fatal." (p. 112.) After such admissions why go on with such an argument *in support* of what Dr. Lindsley admits had within twenty years been proved to be a wretched failure. But let him go on. "The later the period, the larger the Death rate (by Small Pox, after Vaccination) becomes." (p. 113.) Again "No one has called in question the efficacy of Animal Vaccination." "That means that after Vaccination no animal has died of Small Pox." (p. 113). I cannot deny the truth of the Doctor's statement Only two pages later (115) comes this directly contradictory statement, "For a long time a want of confidence in the entire safety of every humanized lymph has has been felt. The *spectre* of other and dread diseases being communicated to the subject of Vaccination haunts the minds of anxious parents." "This fear has been somewhat increased since the occurrences of a few instances of the innoculation of Syphilis has been noticed" (kept secret). This learned and honored member of the State Board then says: "This danger is wholly avoided by using bovine (vaccine poison) because Kine are not subject to that disease." (p. 116.) All animals were vaccinated with humanized virus; how can this man prove that cows cannot be vaccinated with Syphilis by the use of vaccine poison taken from a man, or woman, or a child, with Syphilis in their blood. But let the argument proceed. "Confidence in the safety of animal lymph is still further increased (p. 116.) No doubt by Lockjaw, or Tetanus, or Trismus, as this terrible disease is medically hidden. Did ever anybody read such a medical defiance of the efficacy and safety of Vaccination. But let me proceed, for this Doctor is indeed a marvel. He begins (p. 116) "Erysipelas produced by Vaccination—the occasional occurences of Erysipelas after vaccination with Jennerian stock was an evil which no degree of prudence in the selection of this virus could guard against—the liability of this disease which was al

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ways a serious complication, when it occurred and which sometimes resulted fatally, was a source of constant anxiety to the operator." "Bovine virus was not only exempt from the risk of causing Erysipelas, but it was absolutely prophylactic of Erysipelas. It protects from Erysipelas." But it gives Lockjaw—is that an improvement.

The learned physician then reproduces from the Proceedings of the Medical Society of King's County, N. Y., for April, 1881, an account of the death of one Whitaker, a Chief Engineer, in the U. S. Navy, who had been vaccinated, to save him from taking Small Pox, with virus prepared by the New England Vaccine Company. "March 2, left arm very much inflamed from a recent vaccination; March 3, No Fever, headache, lumbar pain, arm very much inflamed, and painful, inflamation Eryesipelatory in appearance; March 4, whole circumference of the arm involved; March 5, 6, 7, at home, ashore; March 8, Febris-sick leave; March 9, no improvement; March 10, Erysipelas—grew worse—died at 10 o'clock p. m. These are the words of the Surgeon of the ship, who also says, "The *Powhatan* lying near us had a fatal case some weeks ago." Then follows this from this Member of the State Board of Health, "*All the Bad results of impure Vaccination do not get into print.*" And then urges *Vaccination, Vaccination, Compulsory Vaccination.* He could not have urged more strongly had he been the chief stockholder in a Bovine Vaccine Virus Trust. Now let me relate what happened right here in Rhode Island—using the State Board of Health Report as my authority. The pressure of Vaccination begun here in 1853. From that year until 1882, one year after the terrible cases in the U. S.

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Navy, there died in Rhode Island 513 children under five years of age, by Erysipelas—and 107 children of a like age with Syphilis.

Not one physician in Rhode Island ever raised a question concerning these 513 deaths of very young children, by Erysipelas; nor did any physican in Connecticut ever suggest the danger of certain death, directly following vaccination—by Erysipelas—and yet these facts have been on record for twenty years in the Health Reports of that State. These vaccinations in Rhode Island, all were with human virus—the virus resulted in the death by Erysipelas and Syphilis. The proof lies in this that when cow virus was used, the death by these two diseases at once declined—But Lockjaw began, and has increased with regular rapidity. If Physicians insist in putting people in such peril—ultimately they will be made to answer.

My own father became sick with Typhoid Fever; two of the most learned physicians gave him constant attendance—these *honest* but ignorant men refused water to my father dying of thirst, and almost every atom of nourishment. They thought that they acted upon scientific knowledge. Now none are so ignorant as not to see their error. How much better today is it for any doctor to insist on the value, or the necessity of thrusting into a man's flesh VACCINE POISON.

The collapse of the Merchants Bank of Newport, is a perfect repetition of the collapse of the Farmer's Exchange Bank of Glocester, R. I., in 1808, but not quite so large. In the Newport case the liabilities were, $236,542.56, with assets, $10,449.07. While in the Glocester case the liabilities were, on the circulation alone, $580,000.00, with assets exactly $86.00. As a matter of skillful financeering Mr. Sherman's work, does not compare with that of Mr. Andrew

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Dexter, the "manager" of the Glocester affair. Moreover, Dexter *saved his "honor,"* and his life.

No magazine published in this country touches so many living questions now uppermost in the minds of men.

The *Review of Reviews* for July is notable for well-considered editorial discussions of the South African peace and its probable results, our own problem in the Philippines, the Cuban crisis, the isthmian canal question, the work of Congress; the coal strike, the shipbuilding and steamship combinations, the crop prospects of the year, and many other topics of timely interest.

Dr. Helen C. Putnam of this city sends to BOOK NOTES a recently published Essay of her own entitled "SCHOOL GARDENS IN CITIES." It is a pamphlet of 23 pages. It was originally an address; given before the R. I. Normal School in April of the present year, and also before the R. I. Horticultural Society; and also before the Beacon Hill Improvement Association. It has been published in the Evening Transcript of Boston, April, 1902; and in the Rhode Island School Reports for 1901. This latter seems like an anachronism; but it is not, for this School Report is now in course of publication. This is the third Essay by Dr. Putnam on what I may call Vital Scholastics. The first was in 1893, on the "Supervision of School Gymnastics by Medical Specialists." The second was in 1900, on the "Physician's Influence *in re*-Vacation Schools." The third is the present. The general truth lying beneath all these Essays must be apparent to every intelligent person. It is,—first, health, by healthful out door exercise; and, second, practical education which will teach every boy, and girl, how to obtain food from the earth. There can be no intelligent opinion in conflict with such fundamental education. They are not only true, but highly creditable to the integrity of this woman, who is a physician. She is fulfilling the very best uses of her medical training. Better teach a girl how to raise good onions, than to read vile Sanscrit.

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The circulation of the Providence *Journal* as shown in the libel suit not long since, brought by Ex-Governor Honey for a client of Newport, was less than 10,000 copies. The population of Providence in 1900, was 175,597. There were living at the time within a radius of five miles from the Journal's office, in addition to the population of Providence, not less than 75,000 people; or a total of 280,828. There must be then 270,828 inhabitants here, who neither buy nor are given that valuable vehicle of information; and this c unts not one copy for circulation outside this city. It is an interesting question why offices are kept for such a circulation in Boston and New York.

The government has commenced legal proceedings against the Beef Trust and the prices continue to rise—and the Boston *Herald* gives in a huge heading BEEF MEN GIVING IN. That shows, not a fact, but just how the *Herald* stands in this great combat just now beginning. I would not such a corner on the absolute necessities of life to Saint Paul, as this Beef Trust now holds. In England in 1752 men were hanged for such work.

The Leiter Dinner given to his monkey, at Newport, as described by the *Journal*, in a column, on the 4th of July, is a disgrace to two men, Joseph Leiter, and the editor who printed such stuff—but what can be expected from men who print pictures of King Edward's intestines—why print pictures of the intestines of some "King" so long as there is a portrait of an unselfish, honest, working man, left unpictured in Rhode Island. The only way by which such a man can have his face caricatured and pictured is to murder somebody.

The writer of BOOK NOTES made an error of statement concerning the service of Richard Arnold, of this city, a son of the late Richard J. Arnold a parapatetic dweller here, in the confederate army, a rebel. He did not so serve, which I very well know, but he had two brothers who of course were also sons of Richard J. Arnold who did so serve, and money was sent to them by men who were then serving in the Rhode Island contingent. My error was in a name, but the case was very much stronger than I had stated it. There was a General Richard J. Arnold, a son of Lemuel H. Arnold who served in the Northern army, he was a graduate of the West Point Military Academy, and served during the Civil War with credit to himself and value to the country. My thanks I give to the gentlemen (seven in number) who have called attention to my error, my only purpose is to state the truth; and that I shall exact from myself with all the severity that I have applied to others—with these exceptions my note was correct concerning the treachery of Jonathan Arnold, it rests upon bed-rock foundation and under these criticisms it gains in strength.

In this city, was sold not long since, a set of the works of Mrs. Anna Jameson, in ten volumes. It consisted of the first, or second, editions of the "Sacred and Legendary Art;" the Legends of the Madonna; Legends of the Monastic

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Orders; and the History of Our Lord; together with four others of Mrs. Jameson's earliest writings. These sets were bound in crushed levant Turkey Morocco, by one of the very best London Book Binders. It was sold for $10.00. During this period a copy of Poe's *Tamerlane* was sold in New York for $2500.00. Could the decadence of literature be better shown. It was a saying of Cato's that "It is hard to preserve a city where a fish is sold for more than an ox." It applies directly to the case in point.

The letter to the editor of the *Journal* in the issue of that paper for the 6th of July, written by Mr. R. O. Brooks, of Princeton, N. J., concerning the educational work done in past years at Kingston College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, was downright destruction to all those sensational articles, with great scare, and utterly false, headings concerning that institution. The editor indeed, published the letter, but hid it beneath a misleading heading; such work will never pay.

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Mr. Ralph Ordway Brooks came from Somerville, Massachusetts. He took the regular course, and was graduated at Kingston in the Class of 1900. He is now the State Chemist of New Jersey. He is a very bright intelligent man who knows the Kingston College thoroughly from the inside. With the exception of a single individual the entire body of the Alumni is in accord with his letter.

There was a trial this week in Judge Wilbur's Court brought by a surgeon from Boston, against a man named Slack. The Jury gave the plaintiff $400.00. It was the veriest travesty of Justice. It is a perfect illustration of what BOOK NOTES has long held that there is no chance for protection for a poor man as the administration of Justice now stands. But this is not against Judge Wilbur. His work was right. Why does not Dr. Chapin, the City Superintendent of Health, take a hand in this game. It was scandalous.

If you contract with a man for honest original thoughts at a dollar a dozen you pay too much.

The time taken to develop the steam engine was instantaneous, as compared to the original thoughts behind the invention.

The writer of BOOK NOTES recently received an order from Columbia University, of New York City, to supply for the Historical department of the library of that University a complete set of this little periodical. Harvard College has done the same thing. At this moment has another similar order comes. No other Rhode Island Publication ever issued has been so honored —and the writer will not withhold an expression of his satisfaction. It is downright proof that there is some other end to be sought in literature than clap-trap.

The writer has never asked from Senator Wetmore the favor of receiving a

government publication—nevertheless the writer is under constant obligations to him for them. But that which is peculiar in his sending, is his discrimination. He sends those things which he knows will come, or do now come within the lines of my investigation—and never, such things as President's Messages. I hereby acknowledge Senator Wetmore's kindness.

The Hazard Library at Peace Dale, according to the latest report shows a total circulation of 4,200 during the past year; of this number 3,048 were novels, and but 881 books in all classes of real knowledge—it is not possible to defend such work upon any ground whatever. It is neither more nor less than a moral danger. The percentage was 79 +; in the face of such a showing, the latest report of the Providence Public Library shows a percentage of novels of .5695 nearly 57 per cent. Does anybody believe that the patrons of this last library who read fiction only, are so much less in number than anywhere else in this country. It is absurd —merely "monkeying" with names and figures.

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MRS. WILLIAMS' NATIONAL TALES, 2v.
REED'S PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.
COOPER'S LAST OF THE MOHICANS—Darley's Published by Hurd & Houghton or H. O. Houghton & Co.
R. I. COLONIAL RECORDS, Vols. 1-9-10.
BANK RETURNS, Rhode Island, 1859.
BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL TRACT, No. 1, Sec. Ser.
RHODE ISLAND REPORTS, Vols. 4, 5, 12, 13.

So much novel reading, has developed that excrescence known as Yellow Journalism. There was published in the *Criterion* for July, an article entitled "The Truth about Yellow Journalism," written by Samuel E. Moffett, who signs himself "an ex-Yellow Journalist." He says, "a single issue may contain a dozen stories, each of which means the keenest pain and the deepest humiliation to some family, and there are three hundred and sixty-five issues in a year—in their pursuit of these stories nothing is sacred." * * "all attempts at sifting, or weighing news is abandoned, if any accuracy remains it is pure luck." It is a terrible indictment; nevertheless Mr. Moffett upholds such work. It is the most corrupt, of all printed corruptions—and is today the most dangerous influence in the United States, with not a single element of virtue. No man can give exact, or truthful figures, but it is beyond a doubt that twice as many "Yellow Journals" are daily sold here in Providence, as there are books taken from the Public Library in an entire year.

There was published in London in 1783. The year of the of the Treaty of Peace between England and the United States an interesting little book of Chronology under the title "The American and British Chronicles of War and Politics being an Accurate and Comprehensive register of the most memorable occurrences." It begins with "a sketch of prior events relative to America" covering the time 1492-1774—and from that time a daily chronology through the war of the Rebellion. In this first sketch appears this concerning Rhode Island: "Rhode Island first settled 1639; second settlement 1644; Royal Charter granted to this Colony, New Haven and Providence Plantations 1663; but vacated by order in 1684, and reassumed 1689." It would be impossible to crowd more errors into so short a space. This book however has a value, and is extremely rare.

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Bartlett's Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln, N. Y., 1860. Paper cover. $2.00

The Anti-Slavery Picknick. A collection of speeches—Poems—Dialogues—Songs by John A. Collins, Boston, 1842. $1.00

Narrative of Henry A. Watson, a Fugitive Slave. Boston, 1848. 50c.

Judge Pitman's Bi-Centennial Discourse in Commemoration of the First Settlement of Rhode Island. Providence, 1836. 50c.

A correct statement of the whole preliminary controversy between Thomas O. Selfridge and Benjamin Austin by Thomas O. Selfridge, Boston, 1807. $1.00

Selfridge shot and killed Austin in a duel.

Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians. Beyond all comparison the best musical dictionary in the English Language. It was written by the most eminent writers now living, foreign as well as English. George Grove (now Sir George) was its editor, but author as well. This is a subscriber's set, in the numbers, uncut. It cost $24.25, and will be sold for $10.75. There are 22 parts, besides the supplement.

Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y. Reports of the Commissioners. Parts 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Years 1866-1870. Five parts $5.00. Maps Perfect.

Russell's Native Trees of Rhode Island (Forest Trees) 8 vo., 19 fine plates, 50 cents.

An account of the churches in Rhode Island, by Henry Jackson, 8 vo. cloth, 25 cents. This indicates the condition in 1854.

Defence of the Rhode Island System in the Treatment of the Indians; and of Civil and Religious Liberty, by Allen R. I. Hist. Society, 30 cents, 8 vo., cloth These are about the two only things for the doing of which Rhode Island needs no defence.

Ancient Constitution of the Free Masons, Edited by Anderson. First printed in London 1723. This is a New York reprint, 1892 ..... $1.00

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

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The Decadence of Fishing at Newport.

The 7th of July, 1845, must have been the great piscatorial Monday of this beautiful City by the Sea. Very early in the morning a "School of Black Fish" was seen in the outer harbor. In a short time they came around the Fort and into the inner harbor. An outward bound whaler lay in the offing; her boats were at once lowered, and a fleet of boats also left the wharves. Before noon thirty-three fish were captured, and landed on Gravelly Point. These fishes were from nine to twenty-two feet in length. Everybody in Newport turned out to see the extraordinary sight. It must indeed have been a wild sight; for my authority says, "Never since the day of the arrival of 'the' L'Hercule had there been so much excitement." This story of *L'Hercule* has been briefly set forth in BOOK NOTES (vol. 2, p. 30), and it certainly was a most interesting event. But this day of "Black fishing" has not before been considered. The King, Charles the Second granted a charter for the Colony of Rhode Island, as it is sometimes stated, in 1663. The King gave the people of Rhode Island the right "having struck whale, dubertus, or other great fish, to kill and order for the best advantage without molestation, they making no wilful waste or spoil." One of the most puzzling questions then often under consideration by the learned gentlemen of the Historical Society was, What was a Dubertus? But the Society was never able to settle the question. This "School of Black Fish", as the people called them, was neither more nor less than the *Dubertus* of the Charter. Evidently those fish had learned of the destruction of the Charter by the Dorr War, and considered it safe to venture into the harbor, which had never been known to be done by them while the Charter had existed, something like 180 years.

These fish were, when killed, landed on Gravelly Point, opposite Newport. This calls up another memory, or perhaps not a memory, as a recollection of history. On this same Gravelly Point, where lay the bodies of thirty-three "Dubertus", there were hanged, on the 19th of July, 1723, twenty-six men, as Pirates. It was the great "hanging" day for Newport. In L'Hercule case, which was also a matter of Piracy, the hanging which followed was done in France.

A Rich Man Killed.

Under this title the editor of the *Century* in the August number comments on "a growing tendency" to snobbery in a portion of the press:

The observer of American manners is called upon to note a curious tendency of some of our newspapers, and to question whether it is to be charged purely to sensationalism,—of which it is undoubt-

edly one form,—or whether it reflects a growing tendency of the American mind. We refer to the habit of recording accidents and other interesting occurrences as happening not to mortals, simply as such, but as to possessors, or prospective possessors, or worldly goods. In the journalistic "scare-heads" it is not John Jones of Jonesville who has been run over at the railroad crossing, but "A Rich Man Killed." It is not Miss Mary Marigold who has been struck by lightning while riding on the old Marlborough road, but "The Daughter of a Millionaire." "The Son of a Wealthy Contractor" has been hurt in an automobile smash-up; "The Great-aunt of One of the Richest Man in Laurel County" has fallen out of a second-story window; "A Millionairess" has come near getting drowned; "The Second Cousin of a Multimillionaire" has written a play.

Is this sort of thing plain snobbishness in the maker of the scare-head, and in that part of the public which is supposedly pleased with this method of identification, or is it a sign of a general greed for money and of curiosity concerning those who have it? There are those who hold that snobbishness is confined to the inhabitants of countries that exist under a monarchical system of government, and to the few in other countries who toady to foreign aristocracies. There are those who hold, also, that the possession of much or little money is not an important distinction in the minds of Americans. But we have noticed that those persons who have traveled farthest and best are apt to come to the conclusion that there is a good deal of similarity in human nature.

As a matter of fact, when you get three persons together of varying abilities or culture, you are in danger of

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having immediately, in any community, an upper, middle, and lower class, as the English call it; and if there come a fourth and a fifth person into the group, perhaps you will have in addition your upper middle class and your lower middle class. (How interesting it is, by the way, to hear an Englishman speak of himself, with perfect equanimity and self-respect, as belonging to the lower middle class!)

Human nature is indeed "much of a muchness," but if there is any exhibition of this muchness which ought to be offensive to the inhabitants of a democracy, it is the kind exemplified and typified and glorified in the journalistic scare-heads to which we refer.

In the light of present conditions, the following paragraph, written by the late Senator H. B. Anthony, when editing the Providence *Journal*, has a curious aspect: "It is no longer practical or expedient to concentrate the marketing any more than the other branches of business at any one point. Impracticable because there is not room enough. Inexpedient because the people of the town are better accommodated by having the business nearer their several homes, and because the carriages of all sorts, stopping at, or passing over the Square and the adjacent bridge, render them extremely dangerous to foot passengers." If the life of a foot passenger in Market Square was then in danger from the "one horse" wagons of the market men, what is it now without the old market? There are today more electric street cars passing this "loafing place" in any day than there are market wagons in a month; but in addition count the bicycles and automobiles. What could Senator Anthony now say in defence, or in explanation of such opinions? His breadth of political vision was about six inches. He saw, soon after, a Department Store; but he never heard of a Trust, or any similar combination of

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business. A department store is merely an extension of the old fashioned country store, where "everything" was kept for sale. The Trust "principle" will remain; it is the first tangible result of the principle of socialism, run now in the interest of a few individuals; presently it will be run by the entire people. The Trusts will pass over the same road which Human Slavery will always pass—but the principle will remain. The abolition of Slavery did not abolish labor—it merely established the principle that a man's labor was his own. Trusts do, but far more broadly that which the slaveholder did—they scoop all our earnings, be we black or white, and set up a few Free Libraries. Of course such conditions will not long be submitted to by any democratic or republican form of government. In this connection look at this astounding fact. Senator Anthony's newspaper, the Providence *Journal*, in the 23rd of July, 1902, prints, on its editorial page, this table. It shows, the *Journal* says, "some of the prices, American and Foreign", at which American manufactured products are sold:

	Prices to Americans	Price to foreigers
Wire nails (keg).....	$2 25	$1 30
Wire rope (coil).....	12 00	5 00
Lead (100).....	4 00	2 00
Shovels (doz.).....	7 50	5 80
Washboards (doz.).....	3 00	1 70
Meat choppers.....	2 70	1 50
Barbed wire (100 lbs.)..	3 00	2 20
Clock (alarm).....	60	30
Lawn mowers.....	4 25	2 75
Fruit jars (Mason's, doz)	80	55
Typewriters	100 00	55 00
Sewing machines.....	40 00	17 00
Bradbury piano.....	375 00	300 00
Branbury piano.....	325 00	275 00
Tin plate (100 lbs.).....	4 19	3 19

The sewing machines above specified were made here in Providence, and the concern which made them owned one-third of the stock in the *Journal* corporation. Things must have changed since Hanna died!

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Any Spanish Friar in the Philippines who has any legal title to land will be paid for his land by the U. S. Government a fair price. But he must sell out, and get out. This is no infringement of the Treaty of Paris, Art. 8, Sec. 2. The truth is, that these Friar titles are mainly without foundation. The Van Rensellear titles of half a century ago near Albany, N. Y., were just as sound. The barbarian hordes on these islands must follow the American Indians. They have just murdered two excellent young men from this city, who went there to teach them to read and write.

A well known lady in New York city, whose name I have forgotten, brought an action against the using of her portrait as an advertising scheme, by a business firm in that city. The jury gave the lady a verdict. The Supreme Court sustained it. Now comes the Appellate Court and destroys it. It was a case where the change of one man would change the law. For the court consisted of three men. Two gave the judgment. One dissented. These two men made a law for the State of New York, that any man, for any purpose, can use any person's portrait at his pleasure, and that the person whose portrait was so used has no remedy at law. Mrs. Frederick H. Jackson, of this city, is at the head of the Temperance organization here. James Hanley is the most prominent "Bottler". Ought Hanley to have the right to put Mrs. Jackson's portrait upon his Gin Bottles? The N. Y. Court says that he has. No man nor woman ought even to submit to such law as that; nor does the writer believe that they will ever submit to it, in this country. It is an "Age of Reason", but why stamp the profile of Bishop Clark on the cover of Tom Paine's book?

The greatest result of the working of the Economic principles of today is the price of coal to every laborer—$9.00 per ton. So, too, with the prices of meat. Two of the first necessities of every man, rich or poor, of today. The paid newspaper discourses of the scarcity of cattle. Does that also indicate a scarcity of hogs, and sheep? Why does not this scarcity work in England, just as it works here? An English laborer can buy American meats, in London, for one-third less than an American can buy them. How long do you suppose men can be fooled into supporting, upon any false or foolish reason, such robberies; or under the guidance of any Economic principles.

In reviewing a book written by S. N. Patten, entitled the "Theory of Prosperity", the *Nation* thus defines "Capital": "Capital is the accumulated results of *forethought and prudence,* and is not a fund to support laborers who live from hand to mouth". The only excuse for such a definition by the *Nation*, is that it may say that it only gave the view of the writer of the book. That definition must have been given to Patten, by His Imperial Majesty J. P. Morgan for dissemination by the literary journals. So I give it to "help" Morgan.

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The greatest possible illustration of the worthlessness of newspapers in showing the current of public opinion in political matters has been recently shown in the rejection of Senators and Representatives in Congress, by the Republican Party, in Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Every member of Congress from those States, who opposed reciprocity for Cuba, has been permanently relieved from such service in Congress. These States are all Sugar Beet raising States. Not one newspaper in this country ever discussed or disclosed these most suggestive conditions, or ever hinted them, nor did any politician in this country. But just look at the significance of the movement; the wildest dreams of the imagination cannot forecast it. But the poor laborer, who barely lives from hand to mouth, may thank his stars that he has neither money nor prestige to lose, and does not edit a newspaper. The case of Senator Spooner is along the same lines. Had these men been informed by the newspapers of the political situation, would they have committed political suicide? Well, hardly!

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The Kingston College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts has just issued its 84th Bulletin. The subject is "Poultry Feeding—and Feeding Stuffs". The 83rd was on "Improving an Orchard". The 82nd was on "Grass Experiments". The 81st was on "Commercial Fertilizers". The 80th was on a "Modern Dairy Barn" and the "Individuality of Cows". Every one of these Bulletins is prepared with the "practical" end in view, and in simple and not technical English. They had no political purpose and hence were of no value to the R. I. "Grangers". Has the Providence *Journal*, which paper published such a lot of abominable lies concerning this College, always suppressing the publication of any counteracting truth, ever mentioned these publications, so necessary to every intelligent Farmer? Never. And it is an excellent illustration of the uses to which this *Journal* has been always sold.

In this connection it is refreshing to read the vigorous sentences written by Hagadorn Wells, of Kingston Hill, and published in the Narragansett *Times*. Mr. Wells is a man of many years and much experience; his judgment is governed by reason, and his utterances have not the "ring" of coined metal.

'Twas Education, formed the common mind,
Now Money comes, and leaves it far behind.

During the recent visit here of the Baptist Young People's Union, two hundred of them made a pilgrimage to the Historical Society to look with awe and reverence upon a piece of the root of an apple tree which was found on reopening a grave in March, 1860, behind Sullivan Dorr's barn, on Bowen street, there be-

ing a tradition that it was the Burial Ground of Roger Williams. That the supposed grave was opened there is no question, but that is the only thing concerning the affair, about which there is no question. Williams died in 1683; it was a hundred and thirty years after the death before Sullivan Dorr, senior, planted this apple tree. About how many of Roger Williams' legs, or bones, were then left to feed this root? It is a ridiculous sham. Seven graves were shown. Three were children; four were adults. Roger Williams never lost a child by death. Then whose children were these? It is time the "Memorial", delivered by Zachariah Allen, before the Historical Society, May 18, 1860, was critically examined. Such a thing has never been done. The writer is now at work upon it. His work is not yet finished, but enough is seen to utterly destroy it. Is there no solid historical foundation for anything heretofore written concerning Rhode Island matters?

"Whatever Editors may say, no paper is absolutely independent; none utterly unmoved by commercial considerations; no paper willingly affronts an advertiser who pays $100,000 a year to the newspapers."—(S. E. Moffett, an ex-Yellow Journalist, in the July *Criterion.*)

Of what value to the People is a newspaper the editorial columns of which are daily disposed of, for so much money, to the chief advertisers?

Now comes the *Evening Post* in a state of terror, at the great increase in the product of gold. Was it as much frightened at the destruction of silver?

The Review of Reviews for August in its article "The Progress of the World" touches the question of the "Friars in the Philippines." These men are not Roman Catholic clergymen but monstrosities from the middle ages —certainly there is no place for Friars in the 20th century. It was because of the incubation of such creatures that the statutes of Mortmain were born in England when Magna Charta first saw the break of day. A well considered account of "Industrial and Commercial Conditions in Cuba," written by Mr. Albert G. Robinson, an exceptionally shrewed observer who has spent many months in the island, and knows the the present conditions there at least as well as any American can be said to know them, also appears in the August number.

McPherson—The Political Histoy for the United States during the Period of Reconstruction. From April 15, 1865, to July 15, 1870. 8 vo. 1871. $1.50.

Harnack—History of Dogma. 12 mo. 1893. $1.00. Sent postpaid by Sidney S. Rider.

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BANK RETURNS, Rhode Island, 1859.

BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL TRACT, No. 1, Sec. Ser.

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Arthur Dobbs—An account of the countries adjoining to Hudson's Bay in the north west part of America—with an abstract of Captain Middleton's Journal, and observations upon his behaviour during his voyage. It was a controversey concerning the existence of a North West Passage between these two English Captains, Capt. Dobbs, and Capt. Middleton. It points out the Great Tract yet remaining to be discovered between the Arctick and Antarctick Circles(this in 1744 the year this book was published). It contains a schedule of the varieties of Goods carried to trade with by the Hudson's Bay Company—and the trading prices. Beaver skins being the standard of value. There are also two most curious vocabularies.

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Walpole—Recollections of the Life of Charles James Fox, a Faithful account of the most remarkable events of his Political career; a Delineation of his character as a Statesman, Senator and Man of Fashion, Numerous Anecdotes. 12 mo. New York. 1807. Boards. $1.25.

It is full of scandalous things which all other biographers failed to exhibit. It was published within six months after Fox died. We think things today are politically pretty rotten—but go read this book and you will feel less pessimistic.

F845.002

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET, - - - - - - - - - *PROVIDENCE, R. I.*

Entered as Second class Matter, at the Providence, R. I. Post Office.

50 Cents per annum. Fortnightly. Single Copy 5 Cents. | SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1902. | Vol. 19 No. 17

How the City of Cleveland, Ohio, Was Cleared of Small Pox Without Vaccination.

Mayor Tom L. Johnson of that city appointed Dr. Martin Friedrich, at the head of the Health Department, on the 21st July, 1901. In March, 1902, the Editor of the *Arena* asked Friedrich to give for publication the result of his work. This he did and it was published in the *Arena* for April, 1902. This is Dr. Friedrich's statement:—

It gives me great pleasure to state that the house to house disinfection freed Cleveland from Small Pox. Since Aug. 23rd, 1901, to this very hour of writing, not a single case of Small Pox has originated in the city; but seven cases were imported. The disease raged here uninterruptedly since 1898. We relied upon vaccination and quarantine as the most effective weapons to combat it, but in spite of all our efforts it doubled itself every year and was in a fair way of repeating the record of last year, as 1900 we had 993 cases; and from Jan. 1st to July 21st, 1901, the number was 1223. On this date I was called to take charge of the Health Office, with 17 cases on hand. I had been in the city's employ ever since 1899, and it had fallen to my lot to investigate and diagnose most of the cases that had occurred. I observed that after disinfection with Formaldehyde of a house in which had been Small Pox, never another case could be traced to that house. On the other hand Vaccination had given us many untoward symptoms. Frequently it did not "take" at all. One fourth of all cases developed Sepsis (*putrefaction*) instead of Vaccinia. Some arms swelled clear down to the wrist joint, with pieces of flesh as big as a silver dollar, and twice as thick dropping right out leaving an ugly suppurating wound which to heal took in many cases over three months. Finally four cases of Tetanus (Lockjaw) developed after Vaccination, so that people became alarmed, and rightly so. I laid these facts before Mayor Johnson, and proposed to stop Vaccination, entirely, and instead of it to disinfect thoroughly with Formaldehyde, every section of the city where small pox had been, also to give the city a general cleaning up. The Mayor consented, and gave me aid. I formed two squads of disinfectors, prefering medical students. Each squad had twenty men, with regular sanitary patrolmen at the head, and each man had a Formaldehyde generator. Each house in the small pox sections, and every room in every house, and every nook and corner, and every rag of clothing was disinfected. It took three months to do the work, but the result was most gratifying. After July 23rd seven more cases developed, the last one on August 23rd. In order to give you an adequate idea of what we did to get rid of Small Pox

I must mention the investigation department, consisting of physicians who were thoroughly familiar with every phase of the disease. They were day and night at the disposal of the Health Department. They investigated every suspicious case in question framed beforehand. Then they investigated the answers; then the Department instantly acted and disinfectors with Formaldehyde generators quickly followed. Along with this the regular sanitary police force was given orders to make a house to house canvass to tell the public to clean up their yards, barns, and outhouses, and abate all nuisances that could be found. As a result of it, Cleveland is free from Small Pox; from the worst infected city it has become the cleanest.

Cleveland is a city of 382,000 population, Woonsocket is a city (in R. I.) of 28,000 people. When we compare the Small Pox work, at Woonsocket, with that done at Cleveland, the temptation is decidedly toward profanity. Then, to remember, the urging of a Compulsory Vaccination law through the General Assembly, by the Health Officers of Woonsocket; it certainly did one good thing, it disclosed the condition of either medical ignorance, or medical wickedness. Today, to vaccinate a person, with a morbid poison on the pretence that it will prevent disease—is a crime.

It was an interesting account, that recently came to us; that opening of a base ball ground at the village of Riverpoint, especially this clipping, "Gov. Kimball, and his Staff entered the ground in carriages and proceeded to to seats in the grand stand, the band playing meanwhile, and the people ap-

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plauding; then amidst another burst of applause the Governor (of Rhode Island) in his *toga of office*, stepped out upon the field and delivered the first ball, which was a strike."—(P. V. Gleaner, Aug. 8.)

That saintly newspaper, the *World*, N. Y., of Aug. 7, presents us with a fac simile letter bearing the heading

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
PROVIDENCE.

Then follows a letter to the Governor of New Hampshire, "I beg leave to introduce a friend of mine, Mr. Andrew F. Power, of the N. E. Manufacturers Association. I hope we may count on your co-operation." The serene *World* heads these things "Row among PROMOTERS of the New England Manufacturer's Association,—Power dares Gov. Kimball to prosecute him."

The versatility of the Governor, was further shown in his dexterity in the management of Educational institutions, by knocking off the head of Dr. Washburn, the late President of the College of Agriculture, and Mechanic Arts, at Kingston. The most disgraceful thing of its kind ever done in Rhode Island, and so far as the Governor of Rhode Island was concerned, the nastiest, thing in "small" politics. The present Executive stands forth pre-eminent in the role of Base Ball Pitcher; Promoter of Trusts; and Reformer of Educational Methods. In the name of decency, if the Governor of Rhode Island desires to "Promote" let him use his individual letter heads —or if he desires to attend a base ball opening—go without the State "Toga" whatever that is—but act in his individual capacity.

And now we have a merger of moving wagons. The prices for moving your furniture has been for years $3.00 per load. Now under the "merger" it is $4.00; and the loads are divided; that

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is a former load is now divided into halves, making two loads; and the pay of the helper's accordingly doubled. These are indeed days of prosperity.

The *Journal* of August 4th has this interesting heading

LANGUAGE MEMORY
APPARENTLY AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT
OF AN
IMPOSSIBLE OCCURRENCE.

Why this should be restricted by the *Journal* to any specific article is difficult to understand; why not use it as a stereotyped heading.

"Protection" for American labor, has been from the very first, neither more, nor less than robbery of the men who do the work;—take for instance Sewing Machines, with that tariff which enables a manufacturer to keep shops all over England, for thirty years, for the selling of them, at one half, and even less than one half that which this tariff law forced people here to pay for them. It was not surplus product that was sold; nor was the Machine makers kept running full time. The truth is the machine shops were enlarged to supply the English shops; now how much did this English robbery benefit the men who did the real work. Not one single fraction of a cent, everything went to the owners of the shops. Such protection makes these men pay now $9.00 a ton for coal; and 15 cents for kerosene, whenever Rockefeller wishes a few more millions; and 15 cents for pork or go hungry. Those sewing machine workers are no better off financially, with this terrible tariff robbery, than a house painter, who has no tariff whatever.

There are some writers of Letters to the *Journal* who would do well to read Balzac's description of a monkey climbing a pole. The higher the monkey climbed, the more his unclothed posterior was exposed. The *Journal* is the pole, and some of the letter writers are the monkeys.

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Consider for a moment the ridiculous sham of the Coronation; and that too of such a Rake as this subject of a Coronation has been. It is the opening disgrace of the 20th Century.

There was something funny in a meeting in the Court Chamber of the City Hall the other day at which those gentlemen who head the Departments, and hold the purse strings thereof, told in subdued tones, how each had spent, in seven months, the money which had been given to him, for a twelve month time. There was one exception but I mention no name; the anger of one, now set forth in the *Journal* here; and in the *Herald* of Boston relieves me from wrong in mentioning this Department of Health, and the Schools. The condition of the latter, is chronic or even worse. It has been financially rotten for years, and now that Hunter White has stepped down, and out, nothing apparently can save them Having just so much money to spend it is rational to suppose, that by consulting an almanac, a man might find out the pace. The Small Pox scare, and the mosquito nonsense apparently got the better of Dr. Chapin's financial prudence. At least he has learned that "a small leak will sink a great ship." These men have only to spend money which other men supply them; they have at last discovered that "always taking out of a meal tub, and never putting in, soon comes to the bottom." But do not get angry, gentlemen, for men will only laugh at you. Keep your expenses within your income. Do not waste the city's money in oiling the tails of mosquitos.

If William J. Bryan, is really the corpse which the newspapers say that he is, why take such continuous notice of his every step, and of his slightest utterance. According to these newspapers every idea that Bryan ever advanced is now a dead issue. Why then discuss the man who uttered them—or the ideas themselves. The truth is that those who are employed to write these things—not only know no more about them than other people; but which is much worse, are paid pittances to write what they do. The Restoration of Silver or the Destruction of Gold. will come as surely as men continue to live in this world. As to the newspapers they know as much about it as they knew about the conditions in which Congressmen stood for re-election before the Conventions in the Beet Sugar States met. Positively nothing.

It is one of the maxims of Poor Richard that "He who hath a trade hath an Estate." Today in the face of a Beef Trust, what kind of an Estate does a "Trade" appear to be.

In studying certain historical financial questions here in Rhode Island, the writer stumbled upon certain conditions which existed at Boston and which followed the collapse of the Paper Money Banks, which had cursed the New England Colonies, in 1750. Gov. Hutchinson stated them; it was an "aversion to a gold and silver cur-

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rency because the people had found that Paper Bills were not worth hoarding; but that silver and gold would fall to the share of men of wealth, and would be either exported or hoarded; and that no part of either would go to the laborers, or to the lower classes, who must take their pay in goods, or go without it. It is only another phase of the financial trick of making a silver dollar dishonest by a law in 1873. It robbed the poor, exactly in the same way in both cases.

Go look in a former United States Dispensatory and compare the remedies then and now. At first the compilers kept the names of the Drugs in the Index, but left them out of the text—but in the Index, in italics, was printed "*has no curative properly.*" Such work in medicines went on for many years, and to our utter disgrace is today greater than ever.

The way to prevent strikes is sufficiently plain; keep a man at work, twelve hours a day; earning five dollars; give the man fifty cents; and take the balance for the company. Either the man, or the company "strikes" all the time; but the strikes vary in point of form. When I say such things, it is impolitic, or worse, anarchical. But when Mr. Senator Hanna utters them, it is a mark of the highest fitness for a President for the United States. He *must* be the true friend of the laborers, and like Representative Babcock, the enemy of all Trusts. Here is the latest from Senator Hanna:

"I know that the tendency in this country and the world over has been to selfishly appropriate the larger parts of the benefits of industry to capital. As long as labor was in a situation that it must submit it did so, but in the twentieth century, when thinking men began to think seriously upon this question, they made up their minds that they must give consideration to the fact that the laboring man is entitled to a greater share of the products of industry than he had enjoyed in the past. We must give them a larger share of the profits of industry which they helped to create."

Don't be fooled, it is only a bid.

I saw a sight in France which startled me. It was a dozen women hoeing a field of potatoes. Last week I saw exactly such a sight in Rhode Island, only the vegetables were turnips, and the women Italians.

The political shrewdness of Mr. Representative Babcock of Wisconsin, is becoming apparent. It was in July, 1901, that he wrote his famous letter about the necessity for a Tariff reduction on certain industries—specifically Iron; they needed no protection, and paid no duties. I quote the Boston *Herald*, "if a tariff is continued on such productions the whole theory of

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protection for the sake of the people falls to the ground." Mr. Babcock then published his "Bill." Here are specimens:

Pig iron, - -	reduced	50	per cent.
Bar iron, - -	"	50	"
Round iron in rods,	"	50	"
Boiler iron, -	"	15	"
Hoop iron, -	"	50	"
Screws, - -	"	50	"
Car wheels, -	"	33	"

These are but specimens. The entire line of the reductions is voluminous.

When these things were promulgated by Babcock, his political defeat in the coming election to Congress was clearly and quickly shown by the newspapers. But Babcock kept on "sawing wood." When the time came Babcock was re-elected. He saw evidently, the political situation clearer than those men, then in Congress, who performed political Hari-kari by voting against reciprocity for Cuba. Babcock's Reduction Bill was a political trick. He won by it—but did the newspaper editors even then learn anything. They, like all other people were being fooled by a political knave, and yet have not seen it. But are the newspapers going to print accounts of their own stupidity.

The American Beef Trust is today selling American meats in England at one third less than the same meats are sold in these United States. The high price here, is laid to a scarcity of animals. If such is the fact would not "business" mean, the keeping back, in this country, of the ship loads sent to Europe and getting fifty per cent. more for your goods; would any business man send his products to Europe, at 67 cents, when he could sell them right here at home for 100 cents. Or is it a matter of Charity, to sell to the English people at 67 cents, because labor is paid nominally less, than the same kind of labor is paid here. Can the American people be fooled all the time.

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MRS. WILLIAMS' NATIONAL TALES, 2v.

REID'S PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

COOPER'S LAST OF THE MOHICANS—Darley's Published by Hurd & Houghton or H. O. Houghton & Co.

R. I. COLONIAL RECORDS, Vols. 1-9-10.

BANK RETURNS, Rhode Island, 1859.

BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL TRACT, No. 1, Sec. Ser.

RHODE ISLAND REPORTS, Vols. 4, 5, 12, 13.

By Prof. Louis Agassiz—An Introduction to the Study of Natural History—a Series of Lectures delivered in the Hall of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. 8 vo. paper. New York. 1847. $1.00.

It has 152 illustrations in Black and White, and a geographical sketch of Agassiz.

Trial for alleged Mal-Practice against Dixi Crosby, M. D., Professor of Surgery at Dartmouth College. 8 vo. Woodstock, Vt. 75 cents.

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Maury—The Statesmen of America in 1846. 12 mo. 1847. $1.00.

This is a book of peculiar value. The *London Athenaeum* thus describes it: "This strange Book will disappoint no collector of human absurdities, be his museum ever so richly stocked. Many of the lady's (She was an English lady) Statesmen can no where else, in such literature be discovered, as for instance W. H. Hayward, Hugh White, Edward Hannegan, Albert Gallatin, etc.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET, - - - - - - - - *PROVIDENCE, R. I.*

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50 Cents per annum. Fortnightly. Single Copy 5 Cents. SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1902. Vol. 19 No. 18

A Tragedy in Finance in Rhode Island.

The Spragues.

This little clipping reminds me of riff-raff which the *Journal* printed when Amasa Sprague died, about the Failure, and the Funeral:

The slim attendance of men prominent in public affairs at the Sprague obsequies yesterday is a sad commentary on the unreliable and transitory fleetness of popularity. We are soon forgotten.—*Pawtuxet Valley Times.*

But for this, I should have supposed that all the "character" in Rhode Island had paid tribute in attendance upon the dead, somewhat as they paid in cash while the dead was living. William Sprague, the uncle of the dead man, and his brother, died in 1856. He left all the successful mills constructed and competent men to manage them, clear of all debt, and plenty of capital. These young men assumed control. In thirteen years they had involved themselves, directly and indirectly, in debt amounting in round numbers to $26,000,000. How such work was possible it is impossible to conjecture. They failed, and my figures are not sufficiently small to show the percentage which they paid. It was comparatively nothing. The *Journal's* statements of August 5th concerning the Failure and the Family are in general the merest twaddle. But there is one statement which if true would be of some consequence, or at least of interest. Unfortunately it is sheer fiction. It is the statement that William Sprague "saved Samuel Slater from bankruptcy." This is the *Journal's* story: "An anecdote illustrating the heartiness and generosity of his character is told of him. Having driven his ox team into Providence with a load of ship lumber, he met some of the solid business men of that city gravely discussing the straightened circumstances of Samuel Slater, the pioneer cotton manufacturer. Mr. Sprague was called in. After listening to the discussion for some time he finally spoke in a tone of ill-concealed disgust: 'Gentlemen, these expressions of sympathy are all well enough, but what Slater needs, if I understand it right, is cash; I sympathize with him $10,000 worth.' He then delivered a brief exhortation to the oxen and drove on; and it is claimed that the money he advanced saved Mr. Slater from bankruptcy." Sprague never advanced one dollar to Slater, nor had he any hand whatever in saving Slater from bankruptcy. Mr. Slater sold two mills to William Almy, one at Pawtucket and one at Smithfield; and Cyrus Butler, Moses Brown and Brown & Ives furnished the balance of money which Mr. Slater needed. The meeting was held at Cyrus Butler's office, then on Hay street. The truth of this statement was affirmed to myself by the late Rob-

ert H. Ives. This affair took place in 1829; the greatest financial collapse, so far as completeness goes, that ever took place here. The Springfield *Republican* reproduces this story from the *Journal* in an elaborate article entitled "An Industrial Tragedy Recalled"; in turn the *Journal* reproduces the closing paragraphs, but with the heading, "The Sprague Failure—Discussion of the Business Abilities of the House". This business ability consisted in starting in rich, and in thirteen years piling up a debt of $26,000,000, failing three savings banks (a record breaker) and any number of small business men. A business concern so morally corrupt had never before existed here. The Wilkinson affair of 1829 was unspotted purity in comparison.

The Trick Played by the Journal on President Washburn.

The announcement is made that Mr. E. R. Nichols, of Kansas Agricultural College, who was offered the Presidency of the Rhode Island Agricultural College at Kingston, has declined to accept the position. Mr. Nichols went to Kingston, studied the conditions, and declined. The action taken by Gov. Kimball towards President Washburn will wherever known prevent any really competent man from accepting the position. Regardless of the Trustees, the President is at the financial mercy of whoever happens to be Governor of the State. Men often so ignorant as to use the word statue for statute in official language. These Governors pull all the political strings within reach. Among them is the "Grange"; this latter class "talk"

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agriculture, but "plow" with politics. A more ignorant class does not exist here. Positively one of them asked the writer, not long since, how far England was from Europe. And yet these men "run" the President of this college.

One of the meanest things done by the *Journal* towards President Washburn in its recent attack was this: One day, while at work with the Poultry class, and dressed as the work required, a picture of the class and of the President was taken. This portrait was taken out, from that of the class, and reproduced in the *Journal* day after day, to show a ridiculous, dowdy character for a college President; and to make him appear ridiculous; and beneath these pictures the editor of the *Journal* is telling how the President had practically destroyed the agricultural end of the college work, the portrait being a photograph of the President while engaged in such work. Such is the "honor" of the Providence *Journal* of today.

The island Cuba territorially would make 41, and nearly 42, States as large as Rhode Island; but very few of us know practically anything about it, or about the people who inhabit it. It will become presently a part of the United States. It becomes us, therefore, to learn something about things material there. My own ignorance became apparent upon reading in the July Bulletin of the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., a paper entitled "Labor Conditions in Cuba," by Victor S. Clark. It covers 130 octavo pages, and discusses every phase in the conditions—the characters of the people; how they live, what they know, how they work, what they wear—together with every kind of industry, and the conditions under which it is run, and the results; their capacity for self-government, and trade

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relations. But that which utterly destroyed my own opinion, of what I knew, was the application of new modern methods to the manufacture of sugar, about which I knew nothing, nor of its effect. Every business man, no matter what his business, ought to read the story. There is another thing set forth therein which reads curiously to an "honest" dollar man, or ought to—it is the terrible cutting down of wages which the introduction of American silver did for the poor laborers, as soon as it reached the island. These *Bulletins* seem to be the results of great and careful and honest research. Hence their great value to every honest seeker after knowledge. They touch only great questions upon living issues.

The utterances of Archbishop Ireland to certain Roman Catholic societies in this country concerning the attitude of these societies towards this country, on account of the action of the government in the matter of the Spanish Friars, who had got into their personal hands all the most valuable lands in Luzon, was admirable. But there was one fact brought out by the Archbishop that was not quite so admirable. This was that these men were actually considering the matter of arming themselves and waging war against those of us who do not think as they do, in seizing the most valuable lands for the "religious orders" in order to "bleed" the people. This is the twentieth century. Such societies and such men are relics of the middle ages. They have lived in this country for small purpose, if they have not yet learned the silliness of such ideas, and Archbishop Ireland has told them in effect the same.

Two or three days ago my illustrious contemporary, the Providence *Journal*, gave us a "scare heading, "GREEN GOODS SWINDLER ROUNDED UP". Did it never occur to these gentlemen that the paper which they make

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George F. Baker, Richard A. McCurdy, G. G. Haven, Thomas F. Ryan, Henry A. C. Taylor, George M. Thornton, George H. Norman.

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is one of the Greatest Green Goods Swindlers in Rhode Island? Read the note herein, upon the use made by the *Journal* of President Washburn's portrait in his working dress, and what was printed beneath it. Compared with such work, a "Green Goods Swindler" is virtuous.

Those men who are drawing immense salaries at the heads of Public Libraries circulating little else than NOVELS are a greater menace to the morals of this country than all the Beer Shops now existing in it. Read what Sir Walter Scott said about Fiction: "Excluding from consideration those infamous works which address themselves directly to awakening the grosse passions of our nature, we are inclined to think the worst evil to be apprehended from the perusal of novels is, that the habit is apt to generate an indisposition to real history, and useful literature." Were we to "exclude from consideration" all novels which address themselves directly to awakening grosse passions, there would not be a dozen left annually in these United States.

Mr. Joseph B. Bishop, who is a Rhode Islander of whom we are proud, has written an excellent paper, entitled "Recollections of E. L. Godkin". Mr. Bishop was for sixteen years on the editorial staff of the *Evening Post* under Mr. Godkin, the editor-in-chief. Thus Bishop knew him well, and it now appears appreciated him in the fullness of his strength. Here is a specimen from the *September Century*, in which Mr. Bishop's paper is printed:

From the outset of his career as editor the charge of "omniscience" was brought against him. Charles Dudley Warner struck a chord of approval in many hearts when he dubbed "The Nation," in its early days, "The Weekly Judgment Day." Undoubtedly Mr. Godkin had always with him the conviction that he was right—what man of really strong intellect has not? In almost every case he was right, or, to put it in another way, he was more nearly right than his critics. He was better informed than they were, had a profounder knowledge of the subjects he was discussing, and brought them more careful thought than they could command. The reasons for this were to be found in his intellectual training and experience. I do not think it will be disputed that he was the best and most widely educated man who has entered journalism in this country. As a "great editor" he stands in a class by himself. No one would think of placing him in the same category with Greeley or Bennett or Raymond or Dana. As a purely intellectual man he ranked above them all.

It was the Roberson case in the New York courts which *Book Notes* mentioned in a recent number. A lady's portrait was used for advertising purposes, by a concern, without the consent of the lady. The case has been admirably handled in "Case & Comment" for July. The question is legally very

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simple. The concern used the portrait for advertising purposes. Had it not possessed value for such purposes it would not have been used. If it had such value, and the very using proves it, whose property was that value, it could only have been the property of the lady. Do the gentlemen who occupy the Bench suppose that the people of the United States will submit to such law as three of them made in this case, to wit, that the lady had no legal action against the concern that used her portrait? Either one or the other of two things is clear—such men lack intelligence, or integrity.

In a recent *Book Notes*, the writer expressed his pleasure that one of the greatest educational institutions in the land, *Columbia University*, had seen the value of his work and had determined "to have it (a complete set from the beginning of *Book Notes*) on our shelves for reference in the historical department." Harvard College did the same thing years ago. Now again I record my pleasure that the Library of Congress has undertaken to place a complete set in that great library. In the bright light of such facts, what must I think of a Public Library, in Massachusetts, at Milton—near Boston, too—which declined to receive copies gratis? Doubtless from a frightful terror that some day I should ask them for half a dollar. My sole purpose was, and is, to avail myself of the legal right to send "sample copies" to certain libraries, supposing that educated men and women had charge of such libraries. My success was perfect. I found two such cases.

Automobiles are apparently greater dangers to the rich than Anarchists. In sober earnest, about how much longer are you going to tolerate men on the highways with machines running from fifteen to fifty miles an hour who are incompetent to run a wheelbarrow?

The Van Alens, and the Fairs are fine instances of what money may do for men. It is positively sickening to look upon such creatures. In my early years I looked upon such creatures, who cleared "ordinary mortals" from the roads over which they proposed driving; on from the fields over which they intended walking, as being like rattlesnakes, fit only for extermination. I am older now, and I wish to be chased from the roads and the fields when such experiences come. Money can never make a man of sense out of a fool.

The writer never rides a Bicycle, and never will. But *if* he ever rides, it will be on a *Columbia*. For years the men who make this vehicle have sent to me their "Desk" calendar. It has an in-

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genious frame of metal which can be used on the Desk to fit it to good eye-sight elevation; or it can be hung on the walls of the room. It consists of 365-366 separate leaves; on every leaf is an extract for some commendatory letters, from all parts of the country, concerning this calendar, or the "wheel", or both together. Each leaf gives the year, month, name of the day, number of the month, number of the day, number of days of the year which have passed, and the number of days in the current year which are to come. For memorandum of things to be done tomorrow, next week, or next month, it is perfection. In this way, I thank these men for their kindness in sending the calendar to me from year to year, and getting nothing from me in return.

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R. I. COLONIAL RECORDS, Vols. 1-9-10.

BANK RETURNS, Rhode Island, 1859.

BOOK NOTES, Vol. 1, numbers 2, 5, 6.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL TRACT, No. 1, Sec. Ser.

RHODE ISLAND REPORTS, Vols. 4, 5, 12, 13.

We are now forced to pay for meat 50 per cent. more than we paid for the same quality within two years. There has been no such increase in the price of cattle, nor hogs. Moreover, there has been a steady gain in exports to England, and Continental Europe. In round numbers the amount increased from 70 millions of pounds in 1890 to 112 millions of pounds in 1902; in both the time was for the first five months in the year. Outside of our own country these meats are sold to the people at one third less than the money which we are forced to pay.

The apathy of men concerning the coal situation is astounding. It will however, in case it continues (this apathy I mean) lead to the destruction of all private ownership in coal mines. But the lack of action by Government is a fact of the greatest consequence. President Roosevelt's present tour reminds us of Marius' fiddling on the ruins of Rome, which the letters of Cicero suggest.

These extra payments are the tributes from the American people to the trusts, extorted under the protection of the Dingley tariff. As Chairman Griggs says, his committee wishes "to show that, while we are protecting American industries, those same protected industries are selling their protected goods to foreigners at a vastly lower price than they are selling them to American consumers, and we are going to ask the American people whether under these circumstances, they believe these industries should be protected any longer at their expense.

Mr. Schwab's $3,000,000 residence in New York is paid out of these extra prices. So are Mr. Andrew Carnegie's free libraries. So are the fortunes of the Armours and others of the beef trust. And just how and where and how much are these tariff extortions is an interesting thing to know when the American people are about to elect Congressmen."

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A Report of the Committee appointed by the General Assembly of Rhode Island made in 1809, with the Documents accompanying the same. The Capital Stock was $100,000, of which $19,146.86 was all that was ever paid in. It ran three years. It had reached an outstanding circulation of $580,000.00; and had in actual assets on the day that it was closed $86,00.

This pamphlet is excessively rare, and as a reference of Rhode Island Finance, run, however, by Boston men, it is unique. Price, $2.50.

Matthew Carey's Atlas of the
United States
in 1806.

It contains twenty maps, viz.—The United States, Vermont, New Hampshire, Province of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island (merely the name, with Narragansett Bay placed in Connecticut), New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana Territory, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi Territory, and Louisiana. 4to. 8 x 11. $3.50.

An exceedingly curious and valuable Atlas, nearly a century old, and excessively scarce.

Richmond—Rhode Island Repudiation; or the History of the Revolutionary Debt of R. I. $1.00:

It is the severest assault upon a number of men then (1855) prominent in R. I. affairs ever made. These men were, Henry B. Anthony, Sylvester G. Shearman, William Sprague (Sen.), Nathan F. Dixon, Wilkins Updike, and others. It was an indignant assault.

Maury—The Statesmen of America in 1846. 12 mo. 1847. $1.00.

This is a book of peculiar value. The *London Athenaeum* thus describes it: "This strange Book will disappoint no collector of human absurdities, be his museum ever so richly stocked. Many of the lady's (She was an English lady) Statesmen can no where else, in such literature be discovered, as for instance W. H. Hayward, Hugh White, Edward Hannegan, Albert Gallatin, etc.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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"In Quest of the Quaint" over The Country of the Neutral French.

Mrs. Ellersley, and a group of young ladies accompanied by one young gentleman, stood on a pier, just where the river Restigouche enters the Bay of Chaleurs, talking over, a long talked-of excursion to Gaspé. Such is the beginning of the narrative, which, under the title "In Quest of the Quaint," has been told by Eliza B. Chase, of the wanderings of the party, in those lands, so little known. These travels ran over Arcadia, the former home of the Neutral French; thence to the uttermost north of Nova Scotia, and into New Brunswick; thence among the islands in the Bay, and along the shores thereof; thence across this Bay to Gaspé, which is where the lands of Lower Canada sink themselves into the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. These lands were once peopled by the French, and their descendants still inhabit them, and they are indeed a peculiar people; their ancient customs, and modes of thought still prevail; and modern nonsense never troubles them. So when you are "In Quest of the Qaint," and have reached these lands, you will not have long to look, before you find "The Quaint." Those travelers cultivated the acquaintance of the natives, acquired the *patois;* learned their Folk Lore; listened to their music; saw the natural curiosities; and then wrote out the stories; and drew pictures of the natural curiosities, and the result is this lively, and entertaining book, beautifully illustrated, and published with taste, unique. Miss Chase is a lady of accomplishments. She is an artist; a musical composer; a writer; and a wit. She drew from these Neutral French the legendary history, which all antique people develop, which she has told in her clever way and thus has added a book of value to our romantic literature. It was once the lands of the Abnaquis, and so the lady found Indian legends. Here the Northmen came, and so the lady found traces of Icelandic mythology, and with it all was mixed the thought food of the provincial French who first came there, and brought it, and leaving descendants with sense sufficient to keep it. Plays of wit enlivens the book even from the front cover, to the farthest end. On the front cover are two men floating over a lake in a canoe, in one corner is a bar of music with the notes mi-ce-Do possibly Me See D'eau. But there's lots of learning in the book as well. An instance of which (page 40) is the story Miss Chase picked up on Heron Island, "But yes," said Doctor Laurier, "have I not read a poem by your Huit-i-eh of la Baie des Chaleurs and a cruel Capitaine who sailed away from a sinking ship." It was "Skipper Ireson's Ride," Whittier's poem, and Miss Chase's story is a first rate illus-

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tration of the close connection between poetry and fiction. The illustrations are of natural things, hitherto unpictured, but nevertheless are most suggestive. The book is a 12 mo. with upwards of 250 pages; price $1.50; published by Ferris & Leach, Philadelphia.

Sixty years ago we had in Rhode Island a woman, who covered these same lands in travel and then told the terrible story of the trials of the Arcadians in her book "The Neutral French," by Catherine Williams. It has been said that the poem, Evangeline, by Longfellow, was an inspiration from this book. The girl, Pauline, was doubtless the original of Evangeline. Mrs. Williams drew her picture of this fine character directly from the people, from whom Miss Chase has drawn so much.

The assignment of the B. H. Gladding Co.—a department store here—is tangible evidence of the great prosperity in business.

The Appeal to Gunpowder it was first The Negro—now it is Coal.

The Journal's Editor printed the following in his leading column on the 4th September, "There is nothing improbable in the statement that the militia in West Virginia sympathize with the strikers. But if they have permitted their sympathy to interfere with the performance of their duty, as is reported, they have proved faithless to their trust. If a citizen soldiery cannot be depended upon in a crisis it is worst than useless. Militia cannot in the nature of the case be as effective as regulars so far as skill is concerned; but the volunteers should always be amenable to discipline and if he has not learned that the first duty of a soldier is to obey orders he is unfit to wear any uniform." According to the

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Census of 1900 there are are in these United States upwards of 14,628,715 Native born men of fighting age—20 to 59 years;—and upwards of 4,290,496 Foreign born men of fighting age—20 to 59 years. Every one of these men have been hurt in their earnings, or in their property by the grasping avarice of those who, unfortunately, own the Anthracite Coal Mines; or by the discontent of these men, who really do the work, but barely live, as they see those who do no work roll in wealth. Such are the conditions.

Does the Providence *Journal* suppose that these 20,000,000 militia men are ever going to use gunpowder to perpetrate their own misery; or, that they will ever permit gunpowder to be used for the "protection" of a Baer's spiritual property; heretofore they have used gunpowder to exterminate bears, will they go back on the record.

It is a piece of extraordinary intuition of President Baer, and those acting with him that they should be the first always to appeal to gunpowder—but gunpowder or no gunpowder the Anthracite Coal Mines must be taken from private ownership. Coal will follow the negro. Who is to give orders to 20,000,000 of Militiamen every one of whom is regularly and systematically robbed, and who now know it.

How Force was Applied to Prevent President Washburn from Legally Defending Assaults upon His Character.

There is no study more fascinating, nor one more instructive than that which the microscope renders possible. Are you incredulous?—then get a microscope and search the Journal of September 6th, for the paragraph stating that Dr. J. H. Washburn, late of the R. I. Agricultural College has been been made Director of National School of Farming at Doylestown, Pa. After you find this paragraph, turn the glass

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upon those frantic articles which the Providence *Journal* printed accusing this same "Dr." with the destruction of Agricultural studies at Kingston, and putting upon its lies a picture of President Washburn in the costume worn by President Washburn while engaged in such duties.

The *Journal* must feel proud of the result of its work. The first person selected to fill the position at Kingston, came, examined the conditions, politically, and—left Rhode Island—while President Washburn was immediately appointed *President* of the *National Farm School*, at Doylestown, Pa., just 24 miles north from Philadelphia. This School is sustained by private funds. It is absolutely free from that nasty politics which has so much damaged the Rhode Island College; and the friends of President Washburn, for he still has friends, are satisfied. But there is one phase of this case concerning which some of his friends will never be satisfied. President Washburn, was accused by certain men of certain actions in the conduct of the School. These stories were either true or false; if true they were hurtful to Washburn's character, and qualifications as a Teacher. If false they were libels. A newpaper here printed them; Washburn employed an attorney to protect him, and writs were issued. Certain of the Trustees, assisted by the Governor, at once (and because of this legal action) threatened the non-payment of his salary, and gave him the alternative of immediate resignation. President Washburn is not rich, at least, in money; he resigned, and the suits were never prosecuted. There is only one feeling possible, under such conditions, and that is indignation. Washburn was entitled to fair play. He did not have it.

Then comes the *Journal* telling of the increase of Students because of the "going" of Washburn; and the "coming" of Nichols. About how many of this great crush of Agricultural!!! Students ever heard of Nichols; or still suppose he is coming. And the Paw-

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tucket Gazette discusses most learnedly the "Modern Ideas in Agricultural Education at the Rhode Island College." This on the 29th of August, just two weeks after President Washburn departed. Were these "Modern Ideas" all brought in *after* President Washburn's departure. Such is the wretched, yes rascally newspaper work here in Rhode Island today.

Here is a sample of Journalism (Aug. 15), "*John Carter Brown Woods was Seriously hurt.*" Then comes a "stick full" of stuff about it, the twelfth line of which read: "*His condition is far from serious*, No internal injuries," "Will be about again in two weeks," and all with this caption, COLLAR BONE WAS BROKEN. This Editor should make some mark against things which he prints, suggesting which we are to believe.

The Journal of the 26th August is an unfailing guide. It prints two articles under the caption "NO BEEF TRUST." The first is by F. B. Thurber, the special mouthpiece of every thing in the way of political robbery of people. Mr. Thurber says "The high price of corn resulting from the short crop is one of the main reasons for the high price of meats." The *Boston Commercial Bulletin*, a Trust organ also, says "The duty of two cents a pound on beef did not cause the advance in the price of beef; the duty of 15 cents a bushel has not prevented a decline in the price of corn which is plenty." If Thurber told the truth, the Bulletin lies; if the Bulletin told the truth then Thurber lied. But the truth is that neither told the truth, both were trying to deceive the people. The latest "Bulletin of the Department of Labor," published by the U. S. Government gives the prices of beef on the first of each month this current year. I reprint them. These figures represent the money demanded at Chicago on the 1st of each month for one hundred pounds of "Good to Extra Steers. January 1st, $6.12; February 1st, $6.50; March 1st, $6.50; April 1st, $6.62; May 1st, $6.82; June 1st, $7.10. These tables covering thirteen years, 1890-1902, both inclusive, show conclusively the manipulation by interested parties in these prices. This manipulation is apparent. Newspaper lying cannot forever prevent men from finding out the truth—concerning these great necessities of life, Coal, Beef, Oil, etc. When once men do see it, things here will be lively. There is no moral difference between stealing by means of laws enacted for that purpose, and stealing without the assistance of such laws. Men won't stop long for lack of laws, when they "see" the Beef Trust, or the Coal Managers. The People will seize every mine; and pay for it, exactly the price which they paid for the slaves in 1864.

The London Economist in its issue of 16th August printed tables showing the prices for the leading things used as food in London, as existing on the 1st of August, 1902. I note one article, Beef. Two grades of beef are quoted—"Inferior" and "Prime." The prices are for what is commonly called there "a butcher's stone," which means eight

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pounds. On August 1st, this year, such prices, of "Inferior" beef sold in the markets, at 3 shillings, and 4 pence—or 75 cents, which was at the rate of about 9 cents. I paid at that time for exactly the same grade of beef, at the Public Market in Providence, 16 cents a pound. The *Economist's* quotation for "Prime" beef was 5 shillings, and 4 pence, or $1.20 for eight pounds. Try any market here in Providence, and see how many pounds you can get. Now consider for one moment. The Beef Trust which now fixes the prices for every piece of meat which any person in the country eats, exported to England chiefly, during the seven months ending on August 1st, which was the day of the *Economist's* prices—156,800,000 pounds of the "Inferior" and "Prime" beef to be sold at the prices above named. And every *Trust* newspaper in these Northern, and Western States, is daily screaming *Scarcity of Beef*. If there was such scarcity of beef here, would a business man send his product to London to be sold at such prices.

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If any publication in this country epitomizes modern progress, it is the *Review of Reviews*. The September number of that enterprising magazine interprets significant changes in American social and industrial life in a masterly way. Little can be added to its summaries of the wonderful crop statistics of the present season, while the nation's advance in manufacturing and in the solution of great economic problems is graphically described. Altogether the September *Review of Reviews* is a sort of marker in America's industrial development of the year 1902.

Besides its articles on agricultural facts and problems, the *Review of Reviews* for September contains much material relating to other branches of American industry. The process for the extraction of nitrogen from the atmosphere, recently installed at Niagara Falls, is described in an illustrated article by Mr. Thomas C. Martin. The remarkable growth of American manufacturers in the past half-century is outlined in a valuable article contributed by Chief Statistician North of the Census Bureau.

There is no other *Review* published in this country so useful to the average man, and more especially to women, at all equal to this *Review of Reviews*. This Review is in direct contrast with so many of the cheap and showy periodicals of the time. While it increases in circulation it grows better month by month.

The result of the decision of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, that the putting of a date on every box of eggs, coming in car loads to the city, whereby the antiquity of the eggs could possibly be known, was such an injury to the useless box containing the eggs, as to require the injunction of the Court. The result was that eggs bought in the West for six cents, a dozen, and brought

here, kept four to six months and, more or less rotten sold to us at thirty cents.

The Rum which I drink is destroyed, *as rum;* it can hurt nobody else; but the nasty novel which I read is not destroyed; the Public Library preserves it, and keeps it "going"—like Tennyson's brook, "it goes on forever." It never dies."

Rum corrupts but one sex, and that sex is men; but a corrupt novel destroys the morals of both sexes; and there is now published, little else than novels. Of these novels, there are few now published which are pure in thought or even in language. I drink a glass of Rum; it hurts nobody but myself. I read a filthy novel, the poison touches the mind; you read it, and the poison touches the mind; and so it goes on making corruption more and more corrupt as its age increases. Such is today the work going on in the Public Libraries. Little else than this filthy, corrupting literature is taken out, or is read. Read what Sir Walter Scott said about Fiction: "Excluding from consideration those infamous works which address themselves directly to awakening the gross passions of our nature we are inclined to think the worst evil to be apprehended from the perusal of novels is, that the habit is apt to generate an indisposition to real history, and useful literature."

The politics of the Boston *Herald* is a thing past finding out. It fits its politics, to suit its circulation, in certain places, and makes its news fit the places. It talks reform in sounding language—but it always finds a reason why a reform should not *just now* be undertaken. An issue of the *Herald* made to circulate in Maine, would read strangely here in Rhode Island. A collection of the editorials of that paper for any one day would be a startling revelation.

Among the modern literary journals now so popular not one is superior in quality to the *Criterion*; it is published monthly, in New York City, and appropriately illustrated. The current number has a clean sketch of James Russell Lowell with fac-similes, and excellent illustrations, by Gen. Wilson. The love affairs of the Great Musician, Mozart, being the subject of another paper. Sarah Bernhardt's opinion of the qualifications necessary for a great actor, are discussed in another paper. These papers indicate the general character of this excellent monthly. Subscription price, $1.00 per annum.

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It is the severest assault upon a number of men then (1855) prominent in R. I. affairs ever made. These men were, Henry B Anthony, Sylvester G. Shearman, William Sprague (Sen.), Nathan F. Dixon, Wilkins Updike, and others. It was an indignant assault.

Maury—The Statesmen of America in 1846. 12 mo. 1847. $1.00.

This is a book of peculiar value. The *London Athenaeum* thus describes it: "This strange Book will disappoint no collector of human absurdities, be his museum ever so richly stocked. Many of the lady's (She was an English lady) Statesmen can no where else, in such literature be discovered, as for instance W. H. Hayward, Hugh White, Edward Hannegan, Albert Gallatin, etc.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

73 ALMY STREET, - - - - - - - - *PROVIDENCE, R. I.*

Entered as Second class Matter, at the Providence, R. I. Post Office.

50 Cents per annum. Fortnightly. Single Copy 5 Cents. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1902. Vol. 19 No. 20

The Right of a Man to Work Taken Away by the Constitution.

A Grand Jury has been impanelled and charged by Judge Wilbur. In which, as the *Journal* says, "he made a few pertinent remarks". One of those remarks, the *Journal* is my authority, was "that it did not matter if a man is willing to work more than ten hours, in twelve consecutive hours, the employment of a man for a longer time than ten hours is illegal". I have not asked Judge Wilbur to confirm or deny the *Journal's* statement, because I know quite as well as the learned Judge that such is the law, and I also know that the highest Rhode Island court has sustained such law as being in accord with the requirements of the Constitution. The Court holds that the Constitution gives it the right and the power to *protect* human beings by shortening the hours of labors by means of laws, which the Court sustains. These laws were made at first to protect children whose parents were ignorant and selfish, and who lashed their children to work in order that these parents could revel in rum and vice. On such foundation the highest court rests its opinion. Has this Court the right, and the power, to support, and sustain, a law as being within the Constitution, which stops a man from the acquisition of money, after the man has obtained a certain sum specified in the law? There dwelt here a man, whom I well remember, who brought his own death upon himself by bathing every day, out doors, in winter. Would a law preventing bathing, in consequence, be within the Constitution?

This Court has undertaken to decree that a man physicaly in good health and sufficiently old to be within the years of discretion has not the right, under the Constitution of Rhode Island, to work for another man more than ten hours in any one day. Is it not just as physically dangerous to a man to work sixteen hours out of every twenty-four hours for himself? But even under such decisions a man cannot be prevented from working twelve hours a day. He can work from 8 to 2 and again from 2 to 8, and this, nor any other law, can stop him; and this would make his twelve hours.

In one of my own publications, Durfee's Gleanings from the Judicial History of Rhode Island (R. I. Hist. Tract. 1st Ses. No. 18), I find these interesting paragraphs: "The Judges who administered (the law) had helped enact it; and would be pretty sure to construe their enactments so as to make them effectuel. "The Superior Court, (consisted of) the Governor, or Deputy Governor, and (any three of the ten) assistants." "These officers "were political, and chosen mainly for political reasons." "The wonder is that a court so

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constituted should have retained public confidence for nearly a century." It did not, but there was no way by which the people could rid themselves of it. Then continues the learned Judge, "Happily for the colony, however unhappily for individual suitors, the Court remained stationary (at Newport) for more than eighty years." Such courts are again described as being a "well organized judiciary excellently suited to the wants (of the people) and fully equipped for the "dispensation" of justice according to the methods, and principles of the common law." Mr. Blackstone tells me that "our American Plantations are principally of this sort * * and therefore the common law of England as such has no allowance there." Whom am I to believe, Mr. Durfee or Mr. Blackstone? The trouble, however, is much greater; not only do I fail to put Mr. Durfee on all fours with Mr. Blackstone, but I fail to reconcile the conflicting paragraphs above one with another. Here are a couple more, all of them I published. "The Home of Soul Liberty became not unnaturally the Home of rampant individuality." (Tract. 18, p. 18.) Now read this: "Soul Liberty exemplified by Roger Williams, which enlarges while it liberates, and which instead of isolating men draws them together in free and friendly union." (Oration, 1886, p. 46.) Such things do not require criticism in order to make their errors visible. But how am I to excuse my own act by the publication of such things? In truth, never suspecting the author, I did not read the manuscript before publishing it. I could not, for the very good reason that the author and the compositor were working on the same matter, at the same time; it was printed

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as fast as it was written. Thank God I am still living and can correct *some* of my own errors.

These are a couple of pictures of Newport society as it now appears to men. This is by Sir Philip Burne-Jones, the English painter:

"Display never was so organized and perfected as at Newport. The overwhelming extravagance of it all is a new thing in the world. It is like the pageant of some splendid barbaric dream. The atmosphere of wealth really is oppressive. It rather numbs one—produces in a man of moderate means a feeling of abject poverty, begets a feeling quite as if one were trailing about in rags, you know. The women, their gowns, their jewels, the splendor of their houses—may-be Rome saw something like it, or Babylon, but surely we have to go back to these fabled days to find anything to liken all this to. It is a tremendous spectacle; it is a colossally sumptuous picture. Their clothes are so overpowering, so aggressive and insistent—a phenomenon. Their souls probably are way down somewhere, wrapped up, hidden away, buried, but one does not easily catch sight of them. It is difficult to get at their real selves because of their clothes, their gorgeous clothes. As a pageant it is gigantic and will never be rivaled."

The other picture, by Mrs. Cornwallis West, formerly Lady Randolph Churchill, applies specially to American women of wealth as they now appear in London. Her article has been thus condensed:

"American invasion has worked a partial revolution in the social sphere and in dress. Socially, she thinks, the Americans have made English society more exclusive than it was formerly. She says the Americans have spent vast sums in entertaining and living on a scale of magnificence almost unknown before. This has led the English ar-

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biters of fashion to adopt America's lavish ways, until only a few of the wealthiest social leaders are able to keep up the American pace. As a result many of them are unable to longer participate in the grander functions and the effect on society as a whole is toward exclusiveness. Mrs. West maintains that English women have a much greater opportunity than their American sisters to engage in public and political affairs."

It disturbs reflection, when we consider that the continuance of this American Republic rests in the hands of such creatures. Equipoise returns when we remember that Madame de Maintenon and Ninon de L'Enclos, although connected with royalty, could not fix the destiny of France. There is still hope for the American Republic.

There is one consolation in the terrible disclosures of the corruption of the City Government of St. Louis. It makes the piracies of the Spanish main respectable in comparison. But the secrecy, and silence, of the eastern newspaper is ominous. The *Journal* here barely mentioned the affair. It acts just so with the drunken orgies of our own City Government, which are disgraceful, and corrupt, to the last degree. One reason is that the writers on the *Journal* partake in the drunkenness.

It is not history which repeats itself, but the foolishness and folly and wickedness of men; history only tells us of these follies, or wickedness, which men age after age repeat. It has remained, however, for the twentieth century to parallel the folly of the builders of the Tower of Babel. It was built to prevent the dreadful consequence of another "Flood". It was never finished because of the confusion of tongues which befel the builders after it had reached, as they thought, an insufficient height. The "Protective" Tariff is its parallel; this, like the Tower of Babel, was to save men from the terrible consequence of another "Flood", not, however, of *water*,

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but of goods and merchandise. Like the Tower, it has never reached a height sufficient to satisfy its builders. But just as in the case of the Tower, confusion of tongues has befallen the builders, and nothing less than destruction confronts them.

How faithfully the Eastern newspapers have kept their readers informed of the political conditions existing in the middle West is admirably shown in the instance of Congressman Babcock and Congressman Henderson. What we need is more tariff, and these men know it. Instead of making an American woman pay double the price for an American sewing machine that an English woman pays for the same make, Mr. Henderson would "protect" the American woman by making her pay four times the price. But the rank and file of Mr. Henderson's "supporters" apparently think that to make them pay *double* price is enough, even in these times of great prosperity—save only to him who labors for his daily bread.

The "religious" churches of today (save only Christian Science churches) are supposed to be founded upon the Bible (supposed to be, I say). Out of this book I copy, "In the temple He found those who sold oxen, and sheep and doves, and the changers of money sitting"—traders, and speculators in morals, or money, or merchandise. "He made a scourge of small cords and drove them all out of the temple," saying, "Take these things hence; make not my Father's house a house of merchandise." Never has there lived in this country a man more given to trading in politics, and that, too, solely for the money which he could personally, and for those who elected him, get out of it. To honor such a man two churches, here, one being a negro church, held on Sunday memorial services to the memory of William McKinley. It was downright sacrilege, and deserves the contempt of all intelligent and honest men. No wonder that the churches now-a-days are practically empty.

Of course I have known Patsey Parker for many years. Not as well, in some ways perhaps, as the editor of the *Journal* is himself known to Parker, or Parker to him. Nevertheless well enough. But when I read in the *Journal* about "The work of Yeggs" and Captain Parker's characterization of it; and how "Yeggs" was the most dangerous criminal known to the police, and how "the "Yegg" is desperate and goes always armed—I saw at once that Captain Parker had developed powers hitherto unknown to me. He had developed, or diagnosed, something quite unknown hitherto to men, and whether by reason, or by intuition, I was curious to learn, I was still more curious to learn the paternity of the word which was so familiar to Captain Parker, and so unfamiliar to myself; hence I was happy when I read in the article this account of the origin of the word: "The word 'Yegg' practically means vagrant. It is supposed to have been taken from the language of the Romanies, or Gypsies, as they are commonly known. The success of

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the 'Yegg' is based on the fact that the police and other detective powers cannot keep track of his movements," etc. I knew very well that there was no writer upon the *Journal* competent to show the derivation of the word "Yegg" unless peradventure it was Rosenfeld—J. Jacob, the Jew. Borrow in "The Zincali" has shown so finely the characteristic similarities of both Jews and Gypsies that my suspicion was only natural. But when I read, in this *Journal* article, of the success of the "Yegg" in so covering his tracks, that no detective power can follow him, I saw at once the modesty, even the self-abnegation of my ancient friend. Parker must be the discoverer of the origin, both of the "Yegg" and the name which he had given to him. So I went to offer my humble, but heartfelt, congratulations to Parker, and to suggest that a chair of comparative philology at Brown University should be at once given to him. Too honest to deceive, and hence never destined to wealth, my breath left my body when Parker told me that the *Journal* took the main part of its article from a New York paper and filled in the remainder. Parker was merely put into it to give it a local coloring. I at once sought fresh air and stimuli. But there is indeed something in the word "Yegg," as here used, that is curious. It did not originate in the language of Romanies, as the *Journal* prints the word, for the very sound reason that it was in use among the provincial English during the middle age hundreds of years before the Gypsies or Gitanas or Egyptians reached western Europe. It is given in Harleian, manuscript number 2253, at Oxford, in a poem of the middle ages, written "Yege"; it is a verb and means "To jog on". It is the direction given to a tramp.

After reading John C. Best's letter to his father and mother from the Charlestown State Prison written the day before his electrocution for murder from the prison to his parents, one is constrained to think that Massachusetts justice has done a judicial murder.

The audacity of a newspaper which denounces a man as, for instance, President Washburn, as being opposed to instruction in agriculture, at the same time illustrating it, lies, with a portrait of President Washburn dressed in the clothes which he wore while engaged in such work, affords a fine illustration of the newspaper work of today. Each was the work of the Providence *Journal*.

Here are a few illustrations which show the faith which men can put upon the word of the Gipseys who run the *Journal*. An article in the Springfield *Rebublican* concerning the Sprague Failure, was largely copied by the *Journal;* but the heading of the *Republican* article viz., "A Tragedy in Finance", was changed by the *Journal* to "Business Ability of the House". Another: The Minneapolis *Times* published an article

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on the "Fattening Duties on Trust Made Products". The *Journal* prints part of it with the heading, "Flattering Duties". In the same day's issue there is a conspicuous heading, DROP IN BEEF PRICES, read a bit of it, and all the DROP which you will find is this—it is the private opinion of some pretented local dealer that prices will be lower by January 1st, 1903. The *Journal* pays *Book Notes* nothing for these clever advertisements.

The Boston *Herald* is indeed a great paper, and here is a specimen of its greatness: On the 17th of September the editor wrote concerning the "smart set" just now undergoing a little free advertising, this: "The clergyman made an exceedingly strong arraignment of this class of drones, who while simply living on the honey that the workers of this world have collected, or are collecting, for them, have no sympathy or regard for those who toil early and late." This editor having thus himself characterized the "smart set" thus disposes of what he calls the "strong arraignment" of the clergyman: "The defect in this presentation is that it is drawn almost entirely from the inner consciousness of the aforesaid clergyman; it is a mere development of his imagination". The editor in thus attempting to destroy the effort of the clergyman gives the lie direct to his own work.

Something of the same kind of work is that by Mayor Garretson, of Newport, who comes to the defence of the "smart set" against the attack made upon it by the Louisville *Courier*. Mr. Garretson keeps one of those Fancy Grocery shops, which are sustained wholly by the patronage (or hopes to be) of the "smart set".

There are those who believe that when we take our departure from this "wicked" world, our spiritual connection with it, and our interest in the happiness, or misery of those whom we leave behind us, is not severed. If this belief is well founed, it pre-supposes a knowledge, possessed by the departed, of the happenings here on earth. With what transports of delights must my ancient friend, Benjamin H. Gladding, read the accounts in the *Journal*, day after day, of his most ridiculous of business failures. He was a man who, whatever his faults or weaknesses, never financially failed. His father once failed here, as indeed nearly everybody did. But B. H. Gladding, either individually or as a company, never failed in business until now nearly twenty-two years, since he went out of business, by his death. The gingerly way in which my valuable contemporary handles the financial folly of these children who have failed is laughable to everybody who wastes his time in reading it—save only the creditors.

In this matter of anthracite, the papers tell us that peat will be used for fuel. They are a trifle previous. Gunpowder will be used before Peat.

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This pamphlet is excessively rare, and as a reference of Rhode Island Finance, run, however, by Boston men, it is unique. Price, $2.50.

Matthew Carey's Atlas of the
United States
in 1806.

It contains twenty maps, viz.—The United States, Vermont, New Hampshire, Province of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island (merely the name, with Narragansett Bay placed in Connecticut), New York, New Jersey, Pennsylania, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana Territory, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennassee, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi Territory, and Louisiana. 4to. 8 x 11. $3 50

An exceedingly curious and valuable Atlas, nearly a century old, and excessively scarce.

Richmond—Rhode Island Repudiation; or the History of the Revolutionary Debt of R. I. $1.00:

It is the severest assault upon a number of men then (1855) prominent in R. I. affairs ever made. These men were, Henry B Anthony, Sylvester G. Shearman, William Sprague (Sen.), Nathan F. Dixon, Wilkins Updike, and others. It was an indignant assault.

Maury—The Statesmen of America in 1846. 12 mo. 1847. $1.00.

This is a book of peculiar value. The *London Athenaeum* thus describes it: "This strange Book will disappoint no collector of human absurdities, be his museum ever so richly stocked. Many of the lady's (She was an English lady) Statesmen can no where else, in such literature be discovered, as for instance W. H. Hayward, Hugh White, Edward Hannegan, Albert Gallatin, etc.

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NAHIGONSET.

The writer announces with supreme satisfaction what he believes to be the identification of the Island known to Canonicus, and Ninegret,and Miantinomi by the name at the head of this note; it is more than two centuries since Roger Williams wrote the lines which must unerringly fix the location of this Island; the name of which has been given to the great Indian tribe—Narragansett, as well also to the magnificent Bay which forms so conspicuous a part of the State of Rhode Island. This small island forms a part of the estate on the western shores of Point Judith Pond, now owned by Col. Arthur H. Watson. The evidence upon which this opinion rests will be given in a work upon which the writer is now engaged, and which will presently be printed. This evidence appears to the writer to be absolute, and indestructible. If it is true it will make the most interesting fact in connection with the earliest days of the English in Rhode Island that has been promulgated in our time.

The greatest sham business ever devised is that now prosecuted by many publishers—and one of the worst illustrations of it is the method proposed by those engaged in the proposed scheme of publishing the Encyclopaedia Britannica. No man who subscribes, and pays for what he gets, as fast as he gets it, has any title to what he pays for. It is astounding that men will enter into such "business" relation. These men, in England, after a certain date, received the prices of these books and raised over and above the first price, £81,247 14s. 6d. =to $405,000.00, which they say was money wasted—but did not they "make" this money? And if they did, why urge men to "subscribe" and thus destroy such a source of profit? If what they state is the truth, it is proof only of one fact that all the fools in England are not yet dead. There are similar schemes now in progress all over this country, and this country is now being worked by the English publishers.

The failure of antitoxin as a remedy for Diphtheria has been clearly shown by the United States census for 1900, just published, and summarized by Dr. Lockhart, of St. John's, Washington. Dr. Lockhart says: "The friends of antitoxisn can get but little comfort from the U. S. census for 1900. In fact, a comparison of the figures given for Dipththeria and Croup for 1900 with those for 1890 ought to make the cold chills creep up and down their spines. The statistics show that for 1880 there were 7.6 deaths from Diphtheria per 10,000 population. For 1890 there were 4.1 deaths per 10,000; for 1900, 2.2 deaths per 10,000 of population. It is therefore plain that diphtheria was becoming a

much milder disease before the advent of antitoxin, and that the death rate was almost as rapid before 1890 as it has been since." But the most dangerous result of using antitoxin for Diphtheria is DEATH by LOCKJAW.

Book Notes has so severely condemned certain opinions, and works, of Dr. Swarts, the Secretary of the State Board of Health, that that gentleman may well be in distrust of any commendable word which it may print concerning his work. But notwithstanding all that, for Book Notes never stops when its writer desires to speak, not even in fear of the *Gazette and Chronicle* of Pawtucket, Book Notes commends most heartily the excellent leading paper in the *Monthly Bulletin* for July-August, 1902, on "The Need of Public Conveniences" in this city. Every man, or woman, in this city knows the truth of this need. But very few of them know the real physical reasons on which rests the absolute necessity for these conveniences. But Dr. Swarts has stated them properly, and decently, and everybody can understand him, for his language is not technical. There have been in past years slight attempts at supplying these necessities, but they failed because of a lack of understanding on the part of those entrusted with their construction, and location. It is the public exposure which has rendered them useless to the public. Everybody ought to help Dr. Swarts in this most commendable movement.

From no other periodical can so sane and accurate a view of current politics be gained as from the *Review of Reviews*. The October number of that

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publication is noteworthy for its very clear and full editorial exposition of the issues involved in this fall's campaign, the effect of Speaker's Henderson's retirement, the meaning of the tariff agitation in the Middle West, and President Roosevelt's attitude on the trust question. The President's remarkable speaking tours through New England, in the South, and to the West as far as Indianapolis,—where an abrupt ending was necessitated by the abscess on the President's leg,—are described and pictured for the reader more comprehensively than in most daily or weekly journals. In fact, this record of the year's campaigning up to date is something unique in our periodical literature. It includes a survey of State political activities, East, West, North, and South. Neither Josiah Quincy's conservative leadership of the Massachusetts Democrats nor Tom Johnson's capture of the Ohio Democratic organization, on behalf of the pro-Bryan radicals, is ignored. The editor of the *Review* has added another chapter to the unequaled "History of Our Own Times" that he is writing month by month.

There is not today a Judge upon the Supreme Court Bench who can spell the word "House" as the children in the Public Schools are taught to spell the word. I do not say that this method was the work of Sheriff White, but he, like Captain Parker, seems to have philological tendencies. My excellent friend the Sheriff would do well to give the Judges a little elementary instruction—not in law, but in spelling.

Now that Gov. Kimball has sent my old subscriber, Henry Tiepke, and somebody else, whom I do not know, "into the Coal Fields", we may expect some real "information." What a Farce!

Protected by a Hundred Patents, and by Tariff Laws, which enabled a com-

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pany here to manufacture sewing machines and sell them all over Europe at prices about one-third those which they made everybody here pay—that is, the Rhode Island people were by such laws made to buy a machine made here, and pay about $60.00, the same being sold all over England for about $20.00. Before such laws, just as with Coal, the people seem to be powerless. Under such conditions is there any wonder that the sewing machine builder has at last obtained money enough (where did he get it?) to build the "biggest" Foundry in Rhode Island?

The death of Henry C. Bradford suggests at once the great loss which the State will suffer, because of his great service on the Harbor Commission; the salary was $600.00. Mr. Bradford was given in 19 years $11,400. What can the State show for this money?

When the Spragues failed and went out of business their "help" numbered 20,000. Did any subsequent calamity fall upon these "help" because of the failure? Not one of them starved, nor went cold for lack of coal.

In the year 1708 the proportion of those who owned their homes in Providence, on the basis of the entire population, was one-sixth, or 16 2-3 per cent. This proportion declined steadily and constantly until, in 1850, it had declined to (.08) eight per cent. Now, according to the census of 1900, the proportion of homes and lands in Providence, on the same basis, is .04 1-2 per cent. Such a condition is a constant and growing menace to the stability of this government, or indeed to any other; there is no use in looking to the laws for a remedy, because it was these laws which produced these results. In truth, laws now are commonly made for the purpose of aiding robbery of the people, as, for instance, the Dingley Tariff, and the Coal laws. The only possible result must ultimately be a collision between the En-

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tire People and those who either made, or paid some other man to make, such laws. At those times of collision, what regard is paid to law? Was there any effective legal protection for the slave owner in his right of property of a negro's flesh, or slave property in 1863? No more will there be for the private owner of coal mines. Certificates of stock may be used like bills of sale of a negro—for gun wads. Both the negro and the coal mines were works of the Divine Master, and the same fundamental principle must prevail with both. Politics will have no final force. Are six individuals to be permitted to allow us all to freeze this coming winter, ownership or no ownership? But why pay Baer for his coal mine any more than was paid Gov. Aiken for his thousand slaves? For it is a foregone conclusion that these coal mines must form a part of the Eminent Domain.

The following paper needs neither introduction nor explanation from the writer of Book Notes. It is to correct an error which is worth correcting, and which was moreover most easily made, and not suspected by the writer when he made his error. It is true that *research* would have exposed the error, but research is what most writers avoid, because it is slowly made, and hence is costly, but without research history is mere fiction:

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

Dear Mr. Rider:

In the chapter on the Growth of the Library in Field's "Rhode Island at the End of the Century," volume 2, page 620, is the following statement: "William Sanford Rogers, son of Robert, bequeathed $4,000 to the library, the income of which was to be devoted to the purchase of books." As the paragraph from which this is quoted describes the origin of the Rogers Free Library in Bristol, which was so named in honor of *a* Robert Rogers, it is to be inferred that *he* was the father of the testator above named. This is a positive error, or perhaps the paragraph is loosely constructed.

William Sanford Rogers was a son of *Lieutenant* Robert Rogers, who was born in Newport, R. I., in 1758; married

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Mary, the oldest daughter of Captain Simon Rhodes of Stonington, Conn., April 12, 1780, and died August 5, 1835. He enlisted in 1776 to serve in the Continental army and was immediately commissioned as Second Lieutenant, being afterwards promoted to a First Lieutenancy. In an obituary notice published in the Newport *Herald of the Times*, August 13, 1835, he is styled *Colone* Robert Rogers.

The originator of the Rogers Free Library in Bristol is stated to have been born in Newport in 1792, which was twelve years after the marriage of Lieutenant Robert Rogers. In 1819, William Sanford Rogers, being a purser in the United States Navy, acting under the immediate command of Commodore Bainbridge, co-operated with the latter in rescuing from death by drowning in the River Saint Lawrence, a daughter of Mr. Doucet, of Montreal, who had fallen from a steamboat. This incident was published in the Montreal *Herald* at the time of its occurrence, and was copied in the *Rhode Island American* of March 5, 1822. Purser Rogers died in Boston thirty years ago at an age exceeding eighty years.

Dr. Guild in his history of Brown University, on page 63, mentions Lieutenant Rogers and his son, William Sanford, and the latter's benefactions to Brown University in memory of his father and of his uncle, Rev. Dr. William Rogers, both of whom were graduates of that college. The above and other particulars concerning Lieutenant Rogers and his family are contained in my address on "Public Libraries in Rhode Island prior to 1875."

My grandfather, Col. Job Greene, of Warwick, married Abigail, the youngest sister of Mrs. Mary (Rhodes) Rogers; therefore William Sanford Rogers and my father, the late Simon Henry Greene, were own cousins.

HENRY L. GREENE.

Riverpoint, R. I., Sept. 25, 1902.

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The Real Founder of the Roger's Library at Bristol.

By the will of *the* Robert Rogers, in whose honor the Bristol Library Building was named, it will appear that William Sanford Rogers was the cousin of the man who made the will, to wit, Robert Rogers. Confirmation will also be found in a Discourse by the Rev. Dr. Thacher Thayer in memory of William Sanford Rogers, and printed at Newport in 1882. There was in this will no suggestion of any gift to found a library, nor any suggestion of any public gift. The will was made in 1862. Rogers died in 1870. Rogers left much property in trust, out of which $3,000 per annum was left to be paid to his aged wife, Maria De Wolf Rogers. Out of her slender income, this woman built the building and named it in honor of her husband, who had by his will crippled her financial resources. The Honor lies with the woman.

The courts of New Jersey and of Connecticut have held indictments for manslaughter to be well found for killing people on highways, and indeed in one case killing a man not on a highway, by the "Smart set" on automobiles; four men are held for trial.

My name indeed is Rider, but when I saw the 16th page of last Sunday's *Journal*, and the silly nonsense printed upon it, and the ignorance disclosed of some of the best men who dwelt in Providence forty years ago, my resolution was instantly taken, to apply to the General Assembly for a change of my name.

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Landon, Walter Savage—Popercy, British and Foreign, 1851. 25 cents.

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Book of the Prophet *Stephen*—Son of *Douglas*, wherein marvelous things are foretold of the reign of *Abraham*, New York, 1863. 35 cents.

Williams, Rev. Nathan—The History of the Church at Shrewsbury, Mass. 25 cents.

Farmer, Richard—Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare, London, 1767. 35 cents.

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The Uses of an Librarian.

Some excellent young people came to the writer for assistance in devising a course of historical reading for the coming winter, and exhibited a list which a teacher in the High School had given to them. First the writer considered the characters of these young readers, and then considered the list submitted. There was not indeed a bad book in it, but there was no relation between the books; the entire list was the study of a life time, in case the learning was to be absorbed and digested. Many, but not all of the books which it contained, would require the entire winter's study of a rugged and well trained intellect to absorb and digest. My own suggestion was first this: For every one of the young people to read at the same time Scott's *Quentin Durward*. Having done this, one of them to read a couple of hours the Memoirs of Philip de Commines, the Prime Minister of Charles the Bold, who sold his allegiance to Louis the Eleventh, and most frankly tells the story. In Murray's Guide book study the account therein of Plessis les Tours, where Louis dwelt; the situation of the lands of Burgundy, where Charles the Bold then held sway; the relative positions of Ardennes, where William de la Marck dwelt, and the city of Liege, and then the course of the river Loire. All this took but an hour. Then I borrowed from Mr. Harrison of the Athenaeum "The Zincali," one of the worst written, but most learned books concerning the Gypsies ever written. It was by George Borrow. To one of the young readers I suggested the reading of here and there passages which disclosed the characters of these strange people. The object was to illustrate the character of Louis the Eleventh, by showing the character of those whom he chose for his secret intrigues. This was done by one of the young people to the great edification of the entire crowd. There were other collateral thoughts and studies suggested and pursued, but these need not here be touched upon; suffice it to say that so much new thought had reached our readers that they at once desired another suggestion, and so the writer proposed the *Talisman*, also one of Sir Walter Scott's novels. This is a story of the Third Crusade, A. D. 1190, the greatest of all the Crusades. Scott himself has most truly said that the incidents are generally fictitious, introduced for dramatic force and interest, but that reality exists only in the *characters* of the story. These characters are Richard Coeur de Lion, King of England, whose father, Henry the Second, had projected this crusade, but who died before it could be started. Saladin, the Saracen, the most interesting, I might almost say the most illustrious, character then living in these Eastern nations; Guy of Lusignan and

Conrad of Montserrat. These four men were the four great characters of the story. In Michaud, to read the history of the Third Crusade, and carefully to note all references to Saladin. Both can be well handled by a half hour's consideration of the histories so admirably set forth in the Encyclopaedia Britannica. An hour given to the 10th chapter of Hume will give any intelligent man or woman thought for a life time, and this book in a much narrowed form can be touched in the Student's Hume. But the great, I must call it, the magnificent, chapter of Hume, is before all else the thing, for therein stands the great monarch Richard in all his huge reality, from the beginning to the end neither less romantic nor less grand than the work of Scott himself. Some knowledge of the Knights Templars, and the Knights Hospitallers was needed, and the books suggested and quickly obtained. These books were Arnold's Philosophical History of Free Masonry, and other Secret Societies; and De La Greviere's, Les Chevaliers de la Malte, 2 v.; and a short study of chivalry. The History, by Mills, being too elaborate, the Encyclopaedia Britannica was used. The development of knighthood and chivalry was well understood. The end of the crusade and the truce of Richard with Saladin for three years, three months, three weeks, three days and three hours, and the sudden, but natural, death of Saladin which so quickly followed this truce, as did also the imprisonment of Richard by the Emperor of Germany as Richard was on his way to England. The finding of Richard by the troubadour minstrel Blondel is indeed fiction. But Blondel's song we had, for Schumann, the great composer, had written it; and the young people listened as one of the

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group rendered it with the voice and the piano. I have said it was fiction, and so indeed it was; but in this way it became a living force in their recollection. Hume has told us in a paragraph how this tale arose in the chapter X herein cited. He wrote: "King Richard was a passionate lover of poetry; there even remains some poetical works of his compositions; and he bears a rank among the Provençal poets, or Troubadours who were some the modern Europeans that distinguished themselves by attempts of that nature." From those facts came the story of Blondel.

Scott has explained the origin of the name "The Talisman" which he gave to his story and the power which such amulets held over the people. There was a legend in Scotland that Sir Simon Lockhart had obtained from the mother of an Emir whom he had captured, the Talisman; it was a coin, and from it came the Lee Penny, so famous in Scotland for the curing of incurable diseases. These things were illustrated by an amulet owned by writer which came from the very epoch of the crusades. It is a small silver box in which is placed what men then believed was a piece of the cross upon which Christ was crucified. A case was also given to the young people which took place here in Providence in 1816, of the belief in amulets in the cure of hydrophobia by the planting of a George the First penny. It occurs in Humphrey's *Observations*, published here in Providence in that year. It is needless to say that these young people became enthusiastic in the pursuit of real learning, and they rested neither night nor day. But the most curious thing, to myself, which they developed was the story of Omar Khayyam and the Rubaiyat. On the 13th page of our copy of the "Talisman" Scott wrote this paragraph: "Conrade of Montserrat makes a considerable figure in those wars, and was at length put to death by one of the

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followers of the Scheik, or, Old Man of the Mountain ; nor did Richard remain free from suspicion of having intigated his death." One of the young people came to the writer for an explanation concerning "Schiek, the old man of the Mountain." The young person was at once referred to a very curious book which the writer brought from London many years ago, and induced those who then controlled the Public Library to buy it. It was Von Hammer's History of the Assassins, an English translation of "Geschichte der Arsassinen," published at Leipsic in 1818 and translated and published at London in 1835. This book one of the young people read until he obtained some knowledge of this strange secret society to which Scott had alluded, and this knowledge was given to the little group. I cannot better give it than by a little quotation from Von Hammer himself: "The incredible which has never been witnessed, but is nevertheless true, affords the richest materials for historical composition provided the sources be authentic and accessible. Of the events, the account of which since history has been written, has descended to us, one of the most singular and wonderful is the establishment of the dominion of the assassins, that *imperium in imperio* which by blind subjection shook despotism to its foundations; that union of impostors and dupes which under the mark of a more austere creed and severer morals undermined all religion and morality; that order of murderers beneath whose daggers the lords of nations fell; all powerful because for the space of three centuries they were universally dreaded until the den of ruffians fell with the caliphate, to whom, as the centre of spiritual and temporal power it had at the outset sworn destruction, and by whose ruins it was itself overwhelmed. The history of this empire of conspirators is solitary and without a parallel; compared to it all earlier and later secret combinations and predatory states are crude attempts or unsuccessful imita-

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tions." Such is Von Hammer's account of this society of the assassins. The "Scheik" whom Scott introduces was the Prince of the society, and as was shown by Hume (Hist. Eng. 1, 410, 411). But interesting as is Hume's story, there is something in Von Hammer which was still more interesting. I will condense a few paragraphs. Hassan Sabah was the founder of the Eastern Ismailites, or assassins, before whose cradle we now stand. Hassan's father was suspected by the people of heresy, and heterodoxy, and of infidelity and atheism; in order to clear himself he sent his young son Hassan to Nishabur and placed him in the school of Mowapek, who then had the reputation of being able to secure temporal happiness of all who studied the Koran under his auspices. His last pupils even to his death contributed to confirm his reputation; there flourished at the same time Hassan Sabah, Omar Khiam and Nizamolmulk. The first became the founder of the assassins; the second, an astronomer and a philosophical poet; the third, Grand Vizier." Hassan "in 1090 by stratagem obtained possession of the strong mountain fortress Alamut, n Persia, and removing there (from Cairo) with his followers settled as chief of the Society of the Assassins." (Ency. Brit.) Then, continues Von Hammer, "he became innoxious by his epicurian mode of life, and useless in civil society. The second, Omar Khiam, or Khayyam, as it is now written, was a beneficent, active, and learned statesman; and the third, by his diabolical policy, became a pernicious scourge to humanity." As Grand Vizier Nisamolmulk received his old school fellow, Omar Khayyam, and at once offered him his credit and influence in procuring him office. Omar thanked him and requested merely peaceful leisure to devote himself undisturbed to the pursuit of science. Nisamolmulk obtained for Omar an annual pension of one thousand ducats, who henceforth devoted himself to the cultivation of genius and the sciences, and gained great fame as a poet and astronomer (Von Hammer's Hist. Assassins, 40-43). Within ten years by the publication of twenty various editions of the *Rubaiyat*, the fame of Omar Khayyam has been made clear to the civilized world, and today it stands among the greatest poems now known ever to have been written. Such has

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It gives me downright pleasure to reproduce the following complimentary notice from a country contemporary:

Book Notes, issued fortnightly by Sidney S. Rider, must be in collusion with the Providence *Journal*. That is the only way we can account for its continual attacks upon the editorial management of that paper. Ben Butler said that he did not care what the press said about him as long as it said something. Joking aside, the editor of Book Notes, in his role of pessimist, albeit an entertaining writer in many ways, and a man of undoubted ability, is degenerating into a chronic old scold. Nothing but dotage can palliate the virtuent attack on ex-President McKinley in his last issue. Ignoring "De mortuis nil nisi bonum," he goes out of his way to make a peevishly bitter attack on McKinley's personal rectitude, an attack which will be resented by those who were his political opponents while he was in the arena of public life not less vigorously than by his political supporters and personal friends. Not to be hypercritical, there is good evidence of his dotage in the English he uses, for thirty years ago he would never have been guilty of such a sentence as "Never has there lived in this country a man more given to trading in politics, and that, too, solely for the money which he could personally, and for those who elected him, get out of it."

Positively to be said to be in *"collusion"* with the Providence *Journal* is the worst thing ever said in print about myself. Had the *Gleaner* called me an Agent of the Devil, or a Coal Operator, I could not have felt worse. But, in Heaven's name, *what* is a *"virtuent"* attack? Am I indeed a criminal, or am I, in very truth, in my dotage; and am I doing such awful things when I express my opposition when members of the General Assembly appropriate public money for charitable purposes, one-third of which money those members put into their own pockets? I know that to say such things is not "business", but what does the *Gleaner* of Phenix, or the *Gazette* of Pawtucket suppose that I care for that kind of business which they are doing? Were either to speak as Book Notes speaks, how long would they be in receipt of bounty from the dominant political party, as both indeed

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are? Is the man who writes such things competent to denounce my "English?" Call me what you like, but don't invent words to describe me which men cannot understand. The silence of the *Gleaner* in cases such as I have stated is no evidence that the *Gleaner* is not a common scold, but it is evidence that the paper suppresses truths which the people ought to know, and that, too, from palpable and utterly bad motives. Such work will in the end bring us all into a bloody revolution. I cannot deprive myself of the pleasure of being denounced as a "chronic scold" and a person "once a man," but "now in his dotage." The Boston *Herald's* editor prints this:

"In an interview with one of the mine operators in New York yesterday the statement was made that the small consumers who buy their coal by the pail or by the basket would be taken care of, and that New York dealers would sell coal in small quantities at such a low figure that it would not amount to more than $5.65 a ton."

A woman who does the "washing" for my own family, and who takes in washing for others, told us of her misery. She has three small children. She is forced to pay ninety (90) cents a basket for coal. This so increased her cost and her labor that she asked for an increase in the paltry sums paid to her—and lost her work thereby. This poor woman is paying $29.70 a ton for coal, which a coal operator has induced the Boston *Herald* editor to print is sold in New York city at $5.65. For believing that such actions on the part of the *Herald* is criminally false, I am a "chronic scold." But I glory in the appellation. In the face of such a fact the Governor of Rhode Island undertakes to give irregularly $125,000 of the people's money to save those who sell coal in Providence to the poor.

But a meaner thing for a man to do than that which Gov. Kimball did to the Hon. Joseph McDonald of Pawtucket has not often been done in this State. The Governor asked McDonald to pledge himself, in advance, to support the gift of $125,000 to the coal dealers here. McDonald was a member of the House of Representatives, no member of which body had had opportunity to consult with his colleagues. McDonald, I suppose, hesitated, and meanwhile wrote his reasons for not consenting to the Governor. Then with nauseous pomposity, Gov. Kimball prints his reply, but suppresses McDonald's letter, and the *Journal* lends itself to such a nasty act. Meanwhile the price of coal to the poor is now $29.70 per ton. Something indeed should be done by the State to relieve somebody, but is it the *dealers* or the *users* of coal? One Dealer here now holds over 4,000 tons of anthracite. If this six months' coal strike is not an object lesson, then it is nothing. I am indeed a pessimist, I suppose, but I believe that this affair is the first step in the greatest revolution that this world has ever seen.

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Stage Plays—Extracts from the writing of Divers Eminent authors of different Religious Denominations "representing" the evils and pernicious acts of stage plays and other vain amusements. Philadelphia, 1789. $1.00.

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

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An Indian's Story by a White Man Written.

Mr. Francis C. Huebner, has written a "story" of peculiar character and interest, entitled "*Charles Killbuck*," an "Indian's" story of the American Revolution. It is published by the Herbert Publishing Company, of Washington, D. C. It is a 12 mo. book, bound in cloth, price $1.50. "Charles Killbuck," was one of the Indian tribe known as the Delawares; a tribe comparable in point of character and intelligence with our own Narragansetts; but brought into contact with the English at a much later date. The latter were in contact, when in their best form in 1640; while the Delawares came in contact more than a century later. The time, of the present story, is 1770, and the scene is the valleys of the Muskingum, and Tuscarawas rivers in Ohio. One of the chief characters is Capt. White Eyes; he was indeed a Sachem of the Delawares, and today there is a town, "White Eyes," named in his memory, in Coshocton county, where he dwelt. Gnadenhutten, another prominent locality of the story, is today a town in Tuscarawas county, both in Ohio. This town was planted by Heckwelder, the best of the Moravian missionaries, who dwelt, so much, with the Delawares. The meaning of the word Gnadenhutten, has been given as "Tents of Grace"; and certainly it was there that the good Heckwelder set them up. It has been said of him "he was bent on the good of the red men, seeing in him one who had the soul, reason, and characteristics of a fellow being. It was these characteristics which took him among the Delawares to dwell for more than forty years. Longfellow makes Evangeline to wander there,—

"Thus did the long sad years glide on, and in seasons and places
Divers and distant far was seen the wandering maiden;
Now in the Tents of Grace of the meek Moravian missions,
Now in the noisy camps and the battle field of the army.

The story deals with history, covering practically eleven years, 1770-1781; but it touches things in a chronological order which is not exact. Scott did the same thing in Quentin Durward. De la Marck did not murder the Bishop of Liege, for more than a dozen years after the time fixed by Scott. William Penn's treaty with the Delawares was made in 1682. Mr. Heubner, makes "Charles Killbuck" in 1848 tell the story of his committing this treaty to memory by the dictation of his, Killbuck's great-great-grandfather. This cannot be chronologically correct. But it does not disturb the work of the author along the lines which he has covered. There is a love plot which pervades the story. Charles Killbuck is infatuated with love for a Delaware maiden, Benigna Nanticoke, and he makes his politics follow those lines which will

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best remove Benigna's objections. The maiden desired peace to continue between the Moravians and the Delawares, and friendship for the Americans. After many battles, captures, escapes, and stories of Benigna's death Charles at last finds her alive and well and wins her for his bride. The object apparently which Mr. Heubner had in view was to tell an Indian story sufficiently dramatic, to induce people to read it, and by reading it, to correct as far as possible the errors into which successive writers have fallen, by copying one from another, while making no original research. One of the chiefest of these errors has been recently made in Harper's "Encyclopedia of United States Historoy," to wit, it is therein stated that "The Delawares joined the English when the Revolutionary war broke out, but made peace in 1778." The truth being, "that the Delaware Council did not declare war, or show favor to the English from the beginning of the Revolution; and did not until the Death of Capt. White Eyes in 1778." There are a great many errors of this class, corrected in this way, and resting upon fundamental authorities. This work being so different in character from the ordinary "Indian Histories" is my apology for giving so much consideration to it. The author is very modest; he says that he "has in some instances used Deleware legends, and his own "fictions" to connect the different incidents, and has given Charles Killbuck credit for many things which were probably done by some other Peace Indian," nevertheless he affirms that the great number of incidents contained in his story are true.' Sir Walter Scott could say no more for his incident of the *Talisman*; or of the Discovery of King Richard, by Blon-

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del; or of the chaisng Hayraddin, by Quentin Durward, in order to save the Countess Isabelle from falling into the hands of the Duke of Burgundy. None of these things were true; but they might have been true; and they most certainly, and most admirably, illustrate, and enforce upon the mind the historical spirit of the times.

The November Century marks its new year and volume by the introduction of a new type and a lighter looking page. It has a cover in colors by Adamson and adds to the range and interest of its experiments in color printing seven pictures by Maxfield Parrish originally made in color for the series on "The Great Southwest," and which have already appeared in black and white. Apart from Mr. Parrish's artistic work, these pictures challenge attention as examples of what can be done with modern methods of color printing. They appear as frontispieces.

The article of greatest current interest is probably the first of the *Century's* articles on the trusts, "The So-Called Beef Trust," being treated by George Buchanan Fife. The aim of this series is neither to attack nor defend the trusts, but to make accurate reports of the workings of "The Great Business Combinations of To-day." Mr. Fife views his subject from many points of view—the packer's the wholesaler's, the retailer's and the consumer's—and thus furnishes material for both sides of the current controversy regarding the beef trade.

The chief interest in this article lies in the telling how every infinitesimal part of an ox is turned into money, by processes of which most of us have positively no knowledge whatever. But these things do not change my own opinion. I paid August 1st, 1902, sixteen cents a pound for American beef; on that same day, was sold all over London, precisely the same kind of

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The tariff imposed by the English Parliament in 1764 cost England in twelve years the utter loss of all dominion upon this continent. A tariff imposed by interested parties assisted by Congress will presently destroy this government from turret to foundation.

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The death of Charles E. Hammett, Jr., at Newport has removed an acquaintance of many years. He was a bright man in many ways, and was supplied with the instinct of acquiring money. He has been classed as a bookseller; and as an authority on American and Foreign Literature," his advice being followed explicitly, as coming from one who spoke with authority. He was never a bookseller in the higher sense of that term. He never kept in stock any books of the higher grades. In 1851, Mr. Hammett published a book, concerning the "Old Stone Mill," in which was exposed the humbugery concerning the Northmen's origin of the structure—but in all his future Guide Books of Newport he left the matter shrouded in mystery. In 1887 Mr. Hammett published "A Contribution to the Bibliography and Literature of Newport, R. I." The volume was a quarto, of 185 pages, edition limited to 200 copies. It is a book of much value, by reason of the multitude of notes which Mr. Hammett inserted. Of course it has many errors, and omissions, no man ever made such a book without them. But for matter concerning Newport, it supplies material no

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where else to be found. These things were carefully noted by BOOK NOTES in 1888 (v. 5 p. 1) and to these notes all seekers for Newport knowledge are referred, in connection with the Bibliography by Mr. Hammett.

"De mortuis nil nisi bonum," is a maxim spoken by men a thousand years ago, translated, it means in English, "Speak nothing of the dead but what is good." Like most ancient maxims it means really nothing; or it means everything. If I can extol the political virtues of the late President McKinley, and hold his character up, as a guide, for Senator Aldrich—may I not also disclose, and discuss the character of Jack Shepherd, truthfully in both cases, as a warning to similarly situated young men. To speak well of a man, necessitates first, last, and all the time, that I speak the truth about him. The political character of the late President, is as certainly to be discussed in the near future, as that of any other man dead, or alive. His political principles were those which gave us the Coal Combine; and the Standard Oil Combine; and the Combine in Beef. McKinley will be measured by the same inexorable law that will be used against these enemies of mankind; it will be used against him who was their chief instigator.

In the meantime, the persistent lying about him, which every petty news sheet in the country has been told to do, will affect the result about as much as a peppermint would effect a tornado.

Ignoring "De mortuis nil nisi bonum," he goes out of his way to make a peevishly bitter attack on McKinley's personal rectitude, an attack which will be resented by those who were his political opponents while he was in the arena of public life not less vigorously than by his political supporters and personal friends. BOOK NOTES language was "Never has there lived in this country a man more given to trading in politics, and that, too, solely for the money which he could personally, and for those who elected him, get out of it."—*P. V. G.*

If the *Gleaner* will refer to the columns of the Providence *Journal*, of the past week it will find this paragraph, "One difficulty in keeping the Government from becoming a huckster is that the Government is run largely by poli-

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ticians, and politicians usually are first of all, hucksters." If that does not show collusion on the part of the *Journal* then I don't understand the current language. McKinley was first of all a political huckster.

The Pawtuxet Valley *Gleaner*, for twenty-three years has been in receipt of an annual bounty from the dominant political party. For this money it returns no practical benefit. Nor does it practically expend in labor, or otherwise any of it. I have not carefully computed the amount. But it is not far from $3000 00. For stating these things in this form, this *Gleaner* calls it "Billingsagte" (sic).

It was but a short time ago that BOOK NOTES denounced the mill owners along the Pawtuxet river for gathering the human excrement from all their mills, and dumping it into the river—the waters of which the people of Providence were forced to drink. For this great public service this same *Gleaner* denounced me in unmeasured terms.

Arctic, is a mill village, a mile or more southeast from Phenix, another mill village where the *Gleaner* weekly comes. In Arctic there dwelt a woman, albeit of Scottish birth; this woman bought, and paid spot cash, for a sewing machine, the like of which, made right here in Rhode Island was advertised in an Edinburg paper sent the same week by a sister; the Arctic woman paid $75.00, her Edinburg sister paid $25.00. Has the *Gleaner* ever mentioned this legal robbery—never—but it has received near $3000.00 to keep still concerning such things. The writer may be in his dotage but he will die innocent of such crimes.

One of my persistent subscribers insists that my lack of success in life, is because I continuously "smooth the hair" the wrong way. As for instance, when I learn that a member of the General Assembly, assists in passing an appropriation of money, for charitable purposes, and then "pockets" one third of it, I must smother my indignation, and glorify the scoundrel in print. I must go on to destruction for I cannot "smooth feathers" in that way.

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It is a positive pleasure to note the resumption, after four years of suspension, of the publication of the Harvard University Bibliographical Contributions. I know of no publications of this character, so thoroughly, and so carefully prepared. The present issue, No. 54, is a Bibliography of Justin Winsor, late Librarian of Harvard. The extent of it is a surprise to the writer. It was prepared by William F. Yust, State Inspector of Libraries, of New York.

Now, that Dr. Garvin, having endured twenty years of insolence in the General Assembly, and column after column of miserable, lying vituperation by those who write for the Providence *Journal*, has been elected Governor he is to be congratulated for the eveness of temper, and the steadiness of his principles through it all. He did indeed win out.

The Olneyville *Times* is published within half a mile of my house. It is sent to me through the Olneyville Post Office. The issue for October 31st reached my house late on November 4th. Fortunately, I was not without literary sustenance, for the Pawtuxet Valley *Gleaner* was brought promptly. It is an excellent plan to have a substitute carrier occasionally to clean out gatherings of the office.

Governor Kimball is defeated; that is at least a crumb of comfort. Of what value to him, was the Granger vote, to obtain which he did such dirty work against President Washburn, of the R. I. College of Agriculture, at Kingston. His career is ended. He was the "accident of an accident."

The taking of the appointment of a Police Commission from the City of Providence, suggests, that Gov. Garvin should now have a law enacted placing the power to appoint Tax Assessors, placed in the hands of Governors. Under the Supreme Court Decision, in the Tax Exemption cases, such a law could be made effective in holding the office to which he has been elected.

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Rhode Island Historical Tracts.

The writer was the publisher of a series of Rhode Island Historical Tracts—and sometimes the writer of them. There were two series. The second of which, now contains five numbers. Letters are coming often, asking when other numbers are to be published. This is my explanation. No more numbers will be published until the great work of my lifetime, is now finished. It is a History of the Development of a Constistutional Government in Rhode Island. This work will change, the hitherto supposed history, in a fundamental manner, fearlessly, but fairly; and it is rapidly approaching completion. That work once ended, the publication of the Rhode Island Historical Tracts will be renewed, to be used to supply my omissions, and correct my errors. Genuine historical research, original in character, is slow, laborious, and expensive; have but a little patience, and the writer will give you a specimen.

The Overt Act of War in Rhode Island in December, 1675.

The visit of George Fox in New England in June 1672, is the subject of a paper published in the "American Friend (10th mo. 23, 1902) and written by Augustine Jones, Chief of the Friends' School," here in Providence. This paper has also been issued in a neat pamphlet of a dozen pages. Mr. Jones has drawn upon every known source for his materials. According to Mr. Jones, George Fox made three visits in New England at this time; all, in what is now Rhode Island. The third and last visit, was at the house of Jireh Bull. This house stood on Tower Hill, west of the Pettaquamscut river, and opposite Namcook, since known as Boston Neck, because it was a land speculation of Boston men. There are matters connected with this visit by Mr. Fox of much social interest—unfortunately Mr. Fox merely mentions them in his *Journal*, giving neither names of parties, nor the slightest detail. One was a marriage at Newport, which Mr. Fox attended, "at a Friend's house who had been formerly Governor of the island." This former Governor Mr. Jones assumes to be William Coddington, no doubt correctly. Coddington, at that time (1672), had been "Governor" of the two towns, Portsmouth and Newport, before the adoption of the First Charter—and by his treachery so nearly destroyed the Colony. Another interesting fact related by Mr. Fox was his very brief mention of a religious service held by him, here in Providence. Mr. Fox says, "We went by water," to "this place Providence," "the Governor of Rhode Island (then Nicholas Easton), went thither with me, we had a meeting

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in a great barn, which was thronged with people, so that I was exceeding hot and in a great sweat, but all was well." In going away from Rhode Island, "in our sloop," Mr. Fox says we passed over the waters called the Two Horse Race." (George Fox's Journal, Folio, 1765, pp. 444-445.)

I return a moment to the house of "Jireh" Bull. This is a name with variations. In 1676 Mather wrote it "Jerem"; in 1677 Hubbard wrote it Jerry; 1676, Court Marshal Ireh; in 1857 J. R. Bartlett introduced the variety Jireh, which Mr. Jones has followed. In 1858 came F. B. Hough, with still another, Jerah. in 1894 came Mr. Arnold, with Jerad, and Jireth. These modern variations are ridiculous. The first two specimens above clearly indicate the name to be Jeremiah. Mr. Jones has given a couple of paragraphs to an account of the assault upon Bull's house by the Indians. His reason was, his assumption, and no doubt correctly that it was at this house that Mr. Fox preached, on his visit to Narragansett in 1672, and which in 1675 was burned. The destruction has no connection with the visit of Mr. Fox save only a slight collateral interest. His account Mr. Jones takes from three sources—Mr. Field, Mr. S. G. Arnold, and Miss Caroline Hazard. I will reproduce the brief extracts.—

"Mr. Field says, that "on the 15th of the 12th mo. 1675, the garrison house, or block house of Jireh Bull [the very building in which George Fox, one of the greatest apostles of Peace had preached in 1672 and one of the three New England places reached by him] on the Pequot trail, on the ridge of Tower Hill in what is now South Kingston was attacked and fifteen persons killed [in King Philip's war] the house was

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destroyed, and only two of the inmates succeeded in escaping."

Arnold, says, that "this was the first overt act of war within the limits of Rhode Island."

"Caroline Hazard, "states that it was the destruction of this house, and these persons, which brought on the Great Swamp Fight, which nearly exterminated the Narragansett tribe, and ended King Philip's war (College Tom, p. 10). Miss Hazard further says "The news of this outrage reached the army (of Massachusetts and Plymouth) at Warwick on the 18th or 19th, and in hot haste they started for vengence" (College Tom 11). These writers are of course all recent, and cannot be cited as original authorities. Nor has the affair anything in connection with George Fox's visit. But even then it should be correctly stated. "The first overt act of war within the limits of Rhode Island" was not this petty affair, but the marching of these armies into Rhode Island against those Indians, one by Plymouth; one by Massachusetts, and one by Connecticut. *This* was the first overt Act of War. The tale by Miss Hazard is the wildest flirt of the pen. Let me present a brief summary—On the 10th of December, an army reached the town of Providence; it was composed of Cavalry and Infantry—about 500 men; on the 12th this army crossed the Pawtuxet, marching direct for Richard Smith's house at Wickford; on the 14th December a scouting party killed seven, and captured eight Indians, and burned 150 wigwams; on the 16th, Bull's stone house on Boston Neck was captured by Indians; eleven white men, or persons, were killed, and the house destroyed; on the 17th December, Capt. Prentice, of the Massachusetts Cavalry, with his troops which four days before had reached Wickford, made a reconnaissance, and discovered the destruction of the Bull house (Hubbard Narratives 5677, p. 50); on the 17th Connecticut's Army reached Pettaquamscut, 450 men.

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Thus the English Army then in the Narragansett country numbered more than 1000 men; on the 19th December the Great Swamp Fight was fought; on the 27th December Pumham's Town at, or near the Gov. Francis house, was burned. Pumham was then an admitted subject of Massachusetts; on the 26 March, 1676, Capt. Pierce and his entire force was destroyed by the Indians near Pawtucket; on the 29th March Providence was attacked and thirty houses burned," on the 2nd July, 1676, the Indian massacre at Natic, R. I., took place and 300 were "butchered," I use the word advisedly. These facts are drawn directly from original sources. They destroy utterly the brief extracts—given by Mr. Jones. Moreover, how could "Jireh" Bull, whom Mr. Jones says, was a disciple of Fox, have maintained a "Garrison" house. In truth Rhode Island was at Peace, and thus needed no garrison. In place of following such authorities Mr. Jones would have done better, to have made a few original researches. Nevertheless his work upon George Fox is interesting.

In an unexpected manner, the Supreme Court of the United States has in a moment—affirmed the individual right of a man to employ such methods, and advice in relieving his personal physical ailments as he chooses. As for instance Christian Science, Mind Cure, Homeopathy or Vaccination, or indeed any thing else. It is for just these things which the writer has so long contended. All cases against Christian Scientists by the other medical professions are ended.

In reviewing the case Justice Peckham quoted the plea of the magnetic school that one human mind may control another in treating disease, and said:

"One person may believe it of greater efficacy than another, but surely it cannot be said that it is a fraud for one person to contend that the mind has an effect upon the body and its physical condition greater than even a vast

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majority of intelligent people might be willing to admit or believe. Even intelligent people may and do differ among themselves as to the extent of this mental effect.

"Because the complainants might or did claim to be able to effect cures by reason of working upon and affecting the mental powers of the individual, and directing them towards the accomplishment of a cure of the disease under which he might be suffering, who can say that it is a fraud or false pretence or promise within the meaning of the statutes?

"How can any one lay down the limit, and say beyond that there are fraud and false pretences? They claim the ability to cure may be vastly greater than most men would be ready to admit, and yet those who might deny the existence or virtue of the remedy would only differ in opinion from those who assert it. There is no exact standard of absolute truth by which to prove the assertion false or a fraud."

Later on Justice Peckham said: "Suppose a person should assert that by the use of electricity alone he could treat diseases as efficaciously as the same heretofore have been treated by 'regular' physicians. Would these statutes justify the postmaster-general, upon evidence satisfactory to him, to adjudge such claim to be without foundation and then pronounce the person so claiming to be guilty of procuring by false or fraudulent pretences the moneys of people sending him money through the mails, and then to prohibit the delivery of any letters to him?"

The opinion says that many people do not believe in vaccination and in homeopathy, and asks whether on this account vaccination is to be prohibited and whether homeopathic physicians are subject to be proceeded against by the postmaster-general.

Under this decision Compulsory Vaccination must cease—and the Providence Journal's *mothereyddyism* is a thing of the past; and an action for libel would lie for its use.

To call such a thing as the *Journal* printed the other day, a portrait of Sarah E. Doyle, is a sarcastic play upon words. It was not even the representation of a woman.

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The Springfield Republican, October 17th, published the following:—

The London Banker's Magazine has been seized, in common with many other financial authorities, with the gold scare. It calculates upon a huge increase in the world's stock of the metal, so huge as profoundly to affect prices and incomes. Proceeding upon this assumption to forecast results, it says:—

"To prophesy is dangerous and doubtful, but it is reasonable to suppose that the requirements of gold for circulation throughout the world are now much more nearly satisfied than they were 50 or 60 years ago. If this is the case the result will be that gold will accumulate in the large banks, for the amounts not needed for circulation appear almost certain to be taken there. With the increase in their reserves it appears likely that the rate of discount will be lowered. An impetus will thus be given to trade. Prices of all material objects, such as land, buildings, ships, the cost of industrial work, the construction of railways, the manufacture of materials for clothing—practically of everything the value of which is measured in money—appear likely to increase. On the other hand, the return from investments appears likely to decrease, together with the rate of interest."

This is all in the direction of that depreciation of money which makes for a scaling down of debts and an impairment of credit obligations. Such precisely would have been the result of opening the mints of the United States to free silver coinage at the 16 to 1 ratio. That was accordingly considered a performance smacking of dishonesty. Now a similar result obtained through gold cannot be invested with a moral quality if the mints be already open and the extraordinary output of gold wholly unexpected; but what of the case where the debt-reducing avalanche of gold observably impends? In the strictest honesty, according to standards imposed upon bimetalists by monometalists, can the mints be then kept freely open to gold? It is a nice question for casuists."

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It contains Goldsmith's original "Advertisement" thus, "There are a hundred faults in this thing, and a hundred things might be said to prove them beauties. But it is needless. A book may be amusing with numerous errors, or it may be very dull without a single absurdity. The hero of this piece unites in himself the three greatest characters upon earth; he is a Priest; a Husbandman; and the father of family &c."

With becoming modesty I enquire whether that which causes fear, by the increasing volume of gold—was not just what happened in 1873 when silver money was destroyed—with the increase of gold, values will increase, and the returns from investments will decrease; when silver money was destroyed values declined, and the returns from investments increased, until, now even wind bonds pay handsomely.

A bookseller advertises a Bank Check drawn 1872 by W. L. Marcy, as an autograph—quoting the famous or infamous, phrase written by Marcy, "To the Victor belongs the spoils." A man in the highway, knocks you senseless, seizes and runs away with your money. Do you get up and scream "To the victor belongs the spoils." To commend such sentiments is beneath the character of an intelligent bookseller.

Since Gov. Kimball's work at the R. I. College, at Kington, the race for the Presidency of the College, has not been so fierce. Up to this time no competent man has been found who is willing to accept the position.

Mr. Teipke has been complained against by the *Journal* for the slowness in the gathering and publication of his Industrial Statistics. It is indeed slow work, and requires many men, with many minds. Give Mr. Teipke the necessary force—and that, only the State can do, and he will come to time.

Rhode Island went Democratic in the recent election simply because the Trusts did think such a result was worth the money needed to buy 6500 voters. But the victory for the Democrats was barren of results.

The case was different in Iowa, where Henderson, with twenty years experience in political corruption, was so frightened that he dared not "run." In the light of the result Henderson must have been an idiot—or somebody *saw* those who cast the votes into the ballot boxes; *and those* who cast them out.

In order to deceive the people as to the real cause of the "mysterious election" as the *Journal* here describes it —that paper insinuates that it was the action of Mr. Bryan.

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Stage Plays—Extracts from the writing of Divers Eminent authors of different Religious Denominations "representing" the evils and pernicious acts of stage plays and other vain amusements. Philadelphia, 1789. $1.00.

Autograph of John Carter, then editor of the Providence *Gazette*.

Batture at New Orleans—a full report of the cause—Edward Livingstone's argument. New Orleans, 1808. $1.00.

Autograph of Hon. James Burrill, of R. I.

Landor, Walter Savage—Popery, British and Foreign, 1851. 25 cents.

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U. S. Supreme Court Opinion on Compulsory Vaccination.

The Boston *Herald* printed, and BOOK NOTES reproduced this paragraph. It formed part of the "Newpaper" summary of the Opinion of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case "School of Magnetic Healing vs. McAnnulty"—Postmaster of Nevada City, Missouri.

"The opinion says that many people do not believe in vaccination and in homeopathy, and asks whether on this account vaccinnation is to be prohibited and whether homeopathic physicians are subject to be proceeded against by the postmaster-general."

The next morning the Editor of the *Herald* printed this paragraph.

"Many people do not believe in vaccination and in homeopathy, but is vaccination to be prohibited on this account, and may homeopathic physicians be proceeded against under the law? The highest court in the land says not."

It is an admirable example of almost the entire work of the Editors of newspapers. It is a downright lie of the vilest type—and done for the purpose of deceiving, and misleading men. BOOK NOTES has now the entire Official Report of the Case, and the Opinion; and it will give verbatim that part touching the above paragraph.

The Decision of the Court was: "Vaccination is believed by many to be a preventive of Small Pox, while others regard it as unavailing for that purpose. Under these Statistics could the Postmaster General upon evidence satisfactory to him decide that it was not preventive, and exclude from the mails all letters to one who practiced it and advertised it as a method of prevention on the ground that the moneys he received through the mails were procured by false pretences? Again, there are many persons who do not believe in the homeopathic School of Medicine, and who think that such doctrines if practiced precisely upon the lines set forth by its originator is absolutely inefficatious in the treatment of diseases; are homeopathic physicians subject to be proceeded against under these statutes and liable at the discretion of the Postmaster General upon evidence satisfactory to him, to be found guilty of obtaining money under false pretences, and their letters stamped fraudulent and the money contained therein as payment for their professional services sent back to the writers of the letters; and, turning the question, can physicians of the 'old school' be thus proceeded against."

The Judgment of the Court is that the State can make no law prohibiting such men as desire vaccination, to have it; nor any law permitting a man to ram a morbid poison into my flesh against my will. Compulsory vaccination must cease.

Here is another recent Decision bearing upon the Crime of Vaccination:

Power to make vaccination a condition to admission to the schools is held, in Mathews *v.* Board of Edu. of School Dist. No. 1 (Mich.) 54 L. R. A. 736, not to be conferred by statutory authority to make suitable rules and regulations for their government and management, and to determine the qualifications for admission thereto, where the children are in good health and there is no small pox in the town, although there are some cases in other parts of the state.

My invaluable contempory the P. V. G. has this concerning the recent election:

"The election of Dr. Garvin came more as a surprise, for at the beginning, his candidacy was scarcely taken as a serious menace by the supporters of his opponent, for while his ability and sincerity in general and particularly his perseverence and energy were all conceded, his devotion to political fads and his enthusiastic belief in untried political theories which did not usually appeal to the public feeling, which is, in this state essentially conservative, were thought to handicap him in his candidacy for a position as important as that of chief executive.

Behind the executive, is the General Assembly and the Supreme Court; the former, has on joint ballot, a safe Republican majority and even the new house of representatives will be Republican by a small majority; the Supreme Court while it is, as it should be, above partisan influence, is so constituted as to furnish a safeguard against thoughtless and inconsiderate legislation or hasty and ill-advised executive action of a nature to imperil the liberties

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of the state or in any large degree the prosperity of its citizens."

The P. V. G. might have illustrated, in the Recent Decree giving to the General Assembly, by the Court, the power to make a law preventing men who desired to work, the power to work more than ten hours; or forcing those who did not desire to work, to work eighteen hours. It might go still further, and the illustrate the uses of the Supreme Court as a "safeguard against inconsiderate legislation" by giving to its readers the Decree of the Court, giving *constitutional* power to the General Assembly to exempt the rich from taxation, and place all taxes upon the Poor. Such a view, in a country newspaper, in a country, the government of which, has been described as "Of the People, for the People, and by the People" is positively beyond belief. It is just forty years since Mr. Lincoln declared "The American People to be his rightful masters," are men today differently situated?

This paper, published by an alien, in a community of laboring men, sustains the principle that Courts were established to uphold the dominant political party; and to prevent those holding other views, when placed in power, from exercising these powers. In plain English the present Supreme Court has the veto power in all Democratic legislation. This is my first illustration of the "Ethics of Journalism."

Here is a specimen of Editorial newspaper wisdom. The clipping I take from the Narragansett *Times*.

The New York *Tribune* asks why a jail should have any terrors for a Christian scientist. He would only have to think that he wasn't there and he would be out of it.

The mind is spiritual; the body is material. Can you "Jail" a spiritual creation? You may "Jail" a body; but

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the mind is free—as for instance, the case of Bunyan, and his *Pilgrim's Progress.* Did the Pilgrim make no progress while Bunyan's body lay bound in prison? So too it was with Hugo Grotius, who while in prison, under a life sentence wrote the splendid treatise on the Truth of the Christian Religion. Can you "*Jail*" a mind? Or, has a Christian Scientist no mind. These malignant editors have confused two separate and distinct things—and that is precisely the way in which they "discuss" all matters of which is termed "Christian Science."

"No less an authority than Prof. Clark of the Northwestern University asserts that it is possible for an unskilled American workman to support a family and lay up money on a salary of $300 a year. This amount, he says, will enable him to keep his family in comfort, too. It is doubtful if the Professor has ever tried the experiment."

Nearly a fortnight after Professor Clark denied even having uttered, or written any such thing; the Pascoag *Herald* prints the above. But, what if its true, is it a good policy, in a community such as is that which dwells around the Herald's office, to belittle the possible amount on which a laborer can live, and then go at work to cut him down to that point. Why make class distinctions. Find out the least sum on which a Grosvenor can live, and then see that he gets no more. Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Grosvenor and Grutzbach, both work in mills—if Grutzbach must be cut down to a bare existence why not Grosvenor. Neither subscribe for BOOK NOTES.

It is a pleasing task to recount the living services, of a worthy man, now departed. It was such a task, that Mr. Marcius D. Raymond, of New York, set for himself, when he prepared, and read before the Sons of the Revolution, of that city, an account of Colonel Christopher Greene This officer was of the Rhode Island Line, in the War of the

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Revolution—hence the paper closely touches Rhode Island, for Colonel Greene's services to this State, as a soldier, began before the Battle of Lexington, in 1775 and ended in 1781. He had served faithfully, and well through the Revolution—for the work was practically ended in October of that year. Mr. Raymond has gathered carefully from every accessible source the story of his hero. This covers printed matter accessible to all of us; but he has done more; he has given us from private sources matter in manuscript hitherto not known to us. He has also pictured, and described, the memorial, erected by the State of New York, of Colonel Greene, and Major Flagg, both killed one night, or on the morning, of May 14, 1781. It is a worthy service, and well done, this by Mr. Raymond. There were but 110 copies printed. Both the history, and the edition, might have been larger. The letters now first printed lend a graphic picture to the work of assasination, for it was little else, which was practiced, that night upon Col. Greene, and Major Flagg.

The newspapers in control of the "Coal operators" have begun again, their assaults upon the Coal Miners, and upon John Mitchell. So far as the 18,000,000 wage earners in this country are concerned, it makes little difference which, at this moment, wins; it is merely a question of the division of the spoils; the stock in the newspaper corporations is chiefly owned by the Coal Operators, hence the twist.

The Town Council of East Providence, has been asked, or is to be asked, to erect "a Monument which shall serve as a marker for the first place where Roger Williams settled in this locality." It is farcical nonsense. Roger Williams never settled there—he tried to settle but was not allowed to do so. No living man can mark the locality. It was anywhere within a distance of three, or four miles, where his wigwam—for he had no other domicil—was temporarily set up. Take the sham appletree legs of Williams from the Historical Society for a model for the Monument.

In July, 1860, there was printed a pamphlet in South Carolina under this title, "The South alone should govern the South, and 'African' Slavery should

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be controlled by those only who are Friendly to it." It was prepared by the Hon. John Townsend, a man then prominent in politics, and sent by the Hon. G. W. Cooper, then also prominent, and to William S. Patten, the President of the Athenaeum Library here. Today the Protectionist Class use precisely the same language concerning the Infamous Tariff law which has given such notoriety to the name "Dingley." The tariff must be "let alone" and only to be changed, if at all, by its Friends. It will be only by a miracle if we escape the penalties which follow such infringement of the moral law as the Coal, and Beef, and Oil Trust's exhibit. But the days of miracles seem to have long passed away. Slavery and the tariff are twins, both are such infringements. Blood almost in rivers followed the first. But did those "friendly" to slavery continue to control it? Not one moment, but they lost all worldly possessions. Men *should* learn wisdom by experience, but they seem *never* to do so. Men of prudence will set their houses in order, for these conditions are to be changed, peaceably if you will, but forcibly in case you won't.

The matter of your individual right to manage your own property as you please —is continually used by the newspapers in discussing the work of the Coal Operators. There is no question as to a man's right to manage his own property as he pleases—so long as he displeases nobody else by his management; it depends upon what "your own property" consists whether the public will permit you to manage it. Did not the laws of Mortmain interfere with the rights of certain men to manage their own property. What has become of the feudal tenure in lands How with taxation without representation—Do the Spanish Friars still collect their rents from the Filipinos. What is to become of the Monks and Monasteries, and all the most useful lands in Spain, now in their hands. Just what the law of Mortmain did in England with the same conditions. Of course half a dozen Coal Mine "Owners" *must* be preserved in the "management of their own property," and will be

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It was but a single act the seizure of the brig Mexican, of Salem.

Narratives of the Prisoners of War, at Andersonville—in the hands of the Rebel Authorities. The Report of the Commission and, the Sworn Testimony. A plat of the Andersonville grounds—and four rude pictures of the Prisoners. 8 vo. Paper. 1864. 50 cents.

Lt. Col. Gardner Burbank. His Defence upon a General Court Martial against charges preferred against him. 8 mo. Worcester, 1819. $1.00.

too; if the newspapers can do it. But can the newspapers reverse a natural law. Men will never submit to such an idea.

The wholesale bribery in the West, will only intensify the indignation of the masses of intelligent men all over the country. Meantime one of the most respectable newspapers in New York City deliberately compares John Mitchell to (not with) Czolgosz.

The wonderful progress in color printing is used with success by the *Century* in its December issue. It contains eight specimens, the best of which is that at the opening of the "Travels of the Soul," by Howard Pyle. There is a spiritual depth, if I may use such a word, in such a connection—both in the picture and in the text of this article. But in my view, nothing can ever excel in art the burin. So then go to this *Century*, and study the great work of Timothy Cole (page 239). It is the "Madonna and Child," by the first great Spanish Master, Louis De Morales. It is a line engraving—such as Raffael Morghen, and Paolo Toschi, and Johann Muller, and Sir Robert Strange used to make, and, I write it with deliberation, entitled to comparison with their work. But this by Mr. Cole, is a wood engraving, while all their work was steel, or copper, and hence in that respect is different. Bewick was the great master in wood engraving, but his great success was largely with the grace and beauty of the drawing, but not merely so much in, or with the burin. Timothy Cole is the greatest of wood engravers, down to his time. The *Century Company*, in an advertisement of its January number, uses this phrase concerning these Engravings by Mr. Cole, "The appearance of each one of these wood cuts is an event in the World of Art." It is the truth; the downright truth.

It was Goethe who said "People read altogether too many things, with which they kill time, and have nothing to show for it; one should really read only that which commands attention, or awakens admiration," and it might be added of which some thought or idea remains.

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Allen, Zachariah—Memorial of Roger Williams, 1860. 15 cents.

New Bedford Churches—A History of, 1869.

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Life and Confession of Amasa E. Walmsley. He murdered John Burke and Hannah Frank, at Burrillville, Sept. 11, 1831, and was hanged June 1st, 1832. This confession was made to Stephen Wilmarth, the Prison Keeper. 50 cents.

By William Beach Lawrence. The "Administration of Equity Jurisprudence in Rhode Island." The Famous Caveat of 1874, filed in the Staigg Case. If it was true the Supreme Court should have been destroyed; if it was false Lawrence should have been sent at once to Prison. But it was kept still, and the chief result was the withdrawal of the Hon. W. P. Sheffield as counsel for Mr. Lawrence. It is of great rarity. 8 vo. pp. 224. Providence, 1874. $3.00.

Kentish Guards. Trial by Court Martial of Col. David Pinniger and the officers for Disobedience of Orders. Warren, R. I., 1808. $1.50.

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No vessel laden with coal from Scotland has ever been entered here at the Custom House. "Scotch Coal" coming here in barges is mined here in the United States. Those who are *not rich* here are now made to pay from $10.00 to $12.00 per ton for it. This same coal was sold here last July at $2.50, to $2.75, per ton. Those of us who are not rich, are thus swindled by the local dealers. Are the 200,000 inhabitants of Providence, going for ever, to submit to such management, on the part of half a dozen men here, for that is just now the situation. It has been one continuous heartless robbery by those men from first, to last.

But for downright stupidity nothing here has equalled the work of the City Government in attempting to supply those *not rich*, with coal. It raised the price, to every one of us, from $8.00, to $10.00, and at last, to $12.00 per ton in a single week—and stopped us from getting any coal whatever. I would willingly wrong no man, nor would I belittle any man in his effort to do right. But it is time such management came to an end. It has done infinitely more damage than the outrageous attempt on the part of Gov. Kimball, to get for these same Providence Coal Dealers who have so unmercifully robbed this community of so much money, the sum of $125,000 which we paid, in taxes, to the State, in violation of all law, and of all right. Men must arise to the occasion and stand for Human Rights.

Was Not Dr. MacSparran Mistaken?

In Dr. MacSparran's Diary, edited by Rev. Dr. Goodwin, and published by D. B. Updike, 1899, on page 66, are these entries, "Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1751. I read prayers and preached at Coeset Church, went to Shanticut to see Mr. Xtopher Lippet, who has lost his Eldest Son and 5 other of his children are sick with ye Distemper called ye canker in ye Throat. Mr. Knox lead my Horse over ye River and I went over on ye String Pieces of ye low bridge having hold of Sam'l Albro's Hand with my left hand and having a Stick in my Right. God preserved me also here &o yt I may thank him, and be forever Dear to him both in ys and ye other world."

"Monday, Nov. 18th, 1751, we left Mr. Lippet's about 11 o'clock, crossed one Bridge near his Saw mill, rode over ye Force, and crossed ye South Branch at Daniel Greene's Bridge by his Saw Mill. * * * * ."

"Mr. Xtopher Lippet's" possessions in the Shanticut, or as it is now written Meshanticut region, embraced land lying near Oaklawn in Cranston, including the water privilege where in late years was an iron foundry owned and operated by the late Lodowick Brayton and Samuel H. Brayton, and extending as far as the south westerly

corner of the town of Scituate. There is a good deal of fall at this old foundry and in former times a saw and grist mill was located there. The stream was narrow and precipitous, rushing over rocks in its course, and doubtless reminded the good Doctor of the turbulent waterfalls which in his native land are still termed "forces." The descendants of "Mr. Xtopher Lippet" owned a portion of the territory between this water privilege and Oaklawn, up to a compartively recent date, and sold to Lodowick Brayton land which he always called "the Lippet Meadows."

It seems likely that Dr. MacSparran confounded the ownership of this mill on the Shanticut with one that existed at the same period on the North Branch of the Pawtuxet River at what is now Phenix village in Warwick, of which he wrote in his Diary Nov. 18th, 1751, that after he left "Mr. Lippet's" he crossed one Bridge near his Saw mill, rode over ye Force, and crossed ye South Branch at Daniel Greene's Bridge by his Saw Mill."

The mill on the North Branch was owned as far back as 1737 by Andrews Edmonds. In that year the General Assembly authorized the construction of a highway from near Natick to the south east corner of Scituate, a plat of which is in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court at East Greenwich. On this plat is marked the position of Edmonds Bridge, as being included in the highway. In 1874 the writer being at that time a member of a commission appointed by the town of Warwick to relay, widen and straighten the streets in Phenix and vicinity, saw the mudsills of this bridge in their original position in the bed of the river, in the rear of the present Briggs Hotel in that village, and the landlord, Mr. W. G.

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Briggs, informs me that they are still to be seen there.

Various transfers of the land on both sides of the river were made; Charles Atwood and his heirs finally becoming owners of a large tract of land on the northerly side extending from Harris to Clyde villages. In 1809 the Atwoods sold to the Roger Williams Manufacturing Company the Edmonds water privilege, and in the same year Nehemiah Atwood sold to the Lippitt Manufacturing Company his water privilege which was just below Edmonds'. Col. Christopher, son of Mr. Xtopher Lippet was a shareholder in the latter company, and with his relative, Lieut. Charles Lippitt, was the first of the family to own land contiguous to this portion of the North Branch.

Edmonds Bridge was undoubtedly the one crossed by Dr. MacSparran Nov. 18th, 1751. For a great many years after that time there was no highway from Lippitt's house to the present Phenix village, but only a bridle path led to Edmonds Bridge and from its westerly end another bridle path led through farms and woodlands to the ancient highway at Centreville and so over "Daniel Greene's Bridge." This was the only way of regular communication between the North and South Branches of the Pawtuxet in this neighborhood until the Cranston & Coventry Turnpike Company constructed their road in 1813 including a bridge which was placed some distance below Edmonds'.

The low bridge mentioned in Dr. MacSparran's entry dated Nov. 17, 1751, was at what is now Pontiac as Dr. Goodwin states in his notes to the Diary.

HENRY L. GREENE.

Riverpoint, R. I.,
December 4, 1902.

Here are a few of the Editor of the Journal-isms.

On the 28th of November they were exhibited. "Mr. Bryan is undoubtedly a strictly honest man in

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money matters." Then, concerning his (Mr. Bryan's) "Business" sagacity, or capacity this honest? editor writes—"He (Mr. Bryan) has been shrewd enough to turn his reputation as a public speaker, and party leader into coin (Silver!!) of the realm." Had not this wise editor darkened my ignorance I should have thought that the word "realm" meant a King's Kingdom. But aside from this, it is consumate art in an Editor to give, this in a single paragraph, the lie direct to everything concerning Mr. Bryan which this person ever wrote and printed.

Here's another. This editor writes that the President in making appointments to responsible positions should be governed by "*taste*," and not by "*principle*." He writes concerning the appointment of a Collector, at Charleston, S. C. "The question is not one of principle, but of taste." Certainly there is depth, if nothing else, to such political morals.

Here's another. "Mrs. Eddy, the arch-fakir of Christian Science is now praising hers lf a d her theories in the advertising columns of many newspapers. (the *Journal* is not on) that is where the business belongs in with other money making ventures." How ridiculous such stuff reads in the light of the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States just given. But the use of the word "fakir" like the use of the word "realm," betrays an ignorance which ought not to be exhibited in so responsible a position as that is which this person occupies. "Money making virtue" indeed. An "old school fakir" at Pittsburg recently rendered an account against an estate of $190,000.00 for drugs and administering them. In the name of common sense why should the *Journal* denounce Mrs. Eddy because she advertises, in case she does which I do not admit.

Mr. Henry Loomis Nelson writes letters for the Boston Herald; and is now writing papers in the *Century* advocating Trusts. His latest was written for the Steel Trust. This paper he closes

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with this clause. "It may be also stated with assuredness without venturing into the field of prophecy, that if the theory of the United States Steel Corporation is vindicated by the test of time a great advance will have been made by it in the industrial world which will insure to the welfare of labor and to the benefit of the consumer as well as to the profit of those who made the venture." At the very moment this gentleman was publishing that clause the Editor of the Boston *Herald* gave a column to a statement that American Steel Rails were being sold at $18.00 to the German users thereof, while the price to American "consumers" was $28.00 When a slave owner divides his profit with his slave; or a miser, wills his money to a millionaire: or, a limit is found to the genus Sus Serofa, then will the American consumer see that benefit which is now so clear to this well paid gentleman.

A curious use of the word "Noble" appears in the Colonial Records (1,503) "ordered that William Harris's bill be received without paying his Noble." The word had a meaning then which is now unknown—to wit "Capital, or Principal." Harris's bill could be paid to him, but not kept back and applied to a debt which he owed to the Colony.

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The American School of Magnetic Healing is an institution located in the city of Nevada, Missouri. The business carried on was not only the treating of people afflicted with ills at this establishment, at said city, but also engaged in teaching and educating others in the practical science of healing, and also it consisted of treatment by letter and advice to people throughout the United States and Foreign Countries. The Company's receipts through the "mail" by letter, registered packages, checks, drafts, and U. S. money was from $1000 to $1600 per day. The Postmaster at Nevada withheld all letters; the Company appealed to the Postmaster General, Ch. Emery Smith, then was that officer. He had before been, and now is an editor of a newspaper. He gave a hearing and decided that the Company was "engaged in conducting a scheme, or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretences." Thereupon Postmaster General Smith forbid the Nevada Postmaster paying any Postal Money Order—return all letters, whether registered or not, with the word *Fraudulent* written or stamped upon the outside. Letters

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Lt. Col. Gardner Burbank. His Defence upon a General Court Martial against charges preferred against him. 8 mo. Worcester, 1819. $1.00.

on which nothing appeared indicating the names, and residences of the writers were sent to the Dead Letter Office. An action against the Postmaster at Nevada was brought in the Circuit Court of Missouri. That Court gave a decision in favor of the Postmaster. The case then went to Washington on Appeal, where it was reversed by an opinion upon the broadest lines affirming my right to be vaccinated only under my own will; to employ a homeopathist in case I desire; or to have a Christian Scientist, or a Magnetic Healer, or whomever I desire in case I am sick.

There cannot be two conflicting legislative bodies in one state. Nor can one town make laws governing another town. It was for this reason that General Assemblys were invented. Ever since their invention, these bodies have usurped powers not given to them by the People who invented, or created them, but which had the People desired such powers to be given, they would themselves have done. Such for instance as exempting the rich, while taxing the poor. These things the General Assemblys do taking the chance of being sustained by the Courts which these General Assemblys create, or destroy, for the General Assembly forms these tremendous powers. Few men, whether Judges or not, will decide cases against that power to which they are liable for their positions, and salaries. The latest phase of this irrepressible conflict—is the Right of Local Self Government, in Municipal Corporations. Shall the General Assembly take from the City of Providence the right of electing the Mayor of the city, or any other of the town, or Municipal Offices. In the consideration of this question Mr. Amasa M. Eaton made an elaborate study of the "Origin of Municipal Incorporations in England and in the United States." This study has now been issued in stout pamphlet of upwards of eighty pages. The study is given chiefly to English Municipal Incorporations. But little is said of American Charters, and of them only New England, and these but slightly. In Rhode Island the towns created the State, and not the State the towns. The whole discussion is crystalized into this. The People must in one body fix the General Assembly—and Fix a Court, to keep that body in line, without danger of losing their seats,

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Kentish Guards. Trial by Court Martial of Col. David Pinniger and the officers for Disobedience of Orders. Warren, R. I., 1808. $1.50.

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